



Australian Government
Australian Taxation Office

Taxation statistics 2009–10

A summary of tax returns
for the 2009–10 income year
and other reported tax information
for the 2010–11 financial year

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Preface

Welcome to the
2012 edition of
Taxation statistics.



Each edition of *Taxation statistics* is a broad collection of data compiled from income tax returns (in this case for the 2009–10 income year) and other information provided to the ATO such as goods and services tax (GST) annual returns and business activity statements (here, for the 2010–11 financial year)

It covers taxation (including income tax, GST and fringe benefits tax), excise and fuel schemes, superannuation, the Higher Education Loan Program and payments, and transfers through the Australian taxation system. It continues to provide data on the time-based cost of compliance and industry benchmarks in the form of financial and activity statement ratios.

The aim is to make data available for researchers and the broader community. This information helps us as a community to better understand the practical operation of Australia's taxation and superannuation systems, as well as aspects of the broader environment in which these systems operate.

As I noted last year, the data in *Taxation statistics* also adds to our picture of the Australian community – including distribution of taxable income across the country; sources of income; and data about business and work-related expenditure.

Each year we endeavour to improve *Taxation statistics*. This year improvements include:

- statistics on the new first home saver account initiative
- new statistics on the Higher Education Loan Program and workplace giving programs

- a more user-friendly format for the chapter tables on our website
- the addition of new detailed tables in several chapters.

The CD-ROM attached to the back of the book contains a more comprehensive version of *Taxation statistics*, including all detailed tables.

This more comprehensive version can also be accessed at www.ato.gov.au. It contains links to the relevant return form guides and other explanatory material that show what information must be reported under each label on the relevant forms, schedules or statements.

In addition, to assist more advanced researchers, we can make available a file containing a 1% confidentialised sample of individual tax return information. You can request access to this file through the email address below.

Lastly, there is also information about changes to tax laws that may have affected the figures in *Taxation statistics 2009–10*.

I welcome your suggestions or comments. Email them to taxstats@ato.gov.au.

Michael D'Ascenzo

Michael D'Ascenzo
Commissioner of Taxation

GENERAL NOTES

Data for *Taxation statistics 2009–10* was compiled before all processing for the 2009–10 income year and 2010–11 fringe benefits tax year was completed. Statistics in some chapters are sourced from 2010 annual income tax returns and associated schedules (such as the capital gains tax schedule 2010) that were processed by 31 October 2011. The statistics in these chapters are not necessarily complete and will continue to change as data from 2010 tax returns and schedules processed after 31 October 2011 is included. Caution should be exercised in comparing the detailed table statistics for the 2009–10 and prior income years. Better comparisons will be possible when *Taxation statistics 2010–11* is published. In that edition, the 2009–10 income year detailed table statistics will include data from returns processed up to 31 October 2012.

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between the sums of the component items and totals. Average amounts, percentage changes and proportions are calculated from actual (not rounded) figures.

In order to meet privacy regulations:

- some cells in some tables have been aggregated, but this does not affect the total number of records (number indicator showing the number of returns or taxpayers) and the total amounts
- number indicators in the detailed tables may have been rounded to the nearest multiple of five, so totals may differ from the sum of their components
- amounts and totals may vary between tables.

Descriptions or definitions of the items in the chapter and detailed tables are in the 'Return forms and other publications' section included on the CD-ROM attached to this publication and in the online version of the publication available at www.ato.gov.au

The following symbol used in this publication means:

- | | |
|-------|----------------------------------|
| n.a. | not applicable or not available |
| \$m | dollars are depicted in millions |
| (000) | thousand |
| no. | number |
| .. | rounded to zero but not zero |

ENQUIRIES ABOUT THESE STATISTICS

If you have any enquiries about the statistics in this publication, we recommend that you first read *Taxation statistics – frequently asked questions*, available at www.ato.gov.au

Send any enquiries not answered by that document to taxstats@ato.gov.au

Alternatively, send enquiries to:

**The Director
Taxation statistics
Revenue Analysis Branch
Corporate Relations
Australian Taxation Office
PO Box 900
Civic Square ACT 2608**

ABBREVIATIONS

ABN	Australian business number
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
APRA	Australian Prudential Regulation Authority
ATO	Australian Taxation Office
BAS	Business activity statement
CGT	Capital gains tax
DAFGS	Diesel and alternative fuels grants scheme
DGR	Deductible gift recipient
ETR	Education tax refund
FBT	Fringe benefits tax
GST	Goods and services tax
HECS	Higher Education Contribution Scheme
HELP	Higher Education Loan Program
LCT	Luxury car tax
NPP	Non-primary production
PAYG	Pay as you go
PAYG(I)	Pay as you go instalments
PAYG(W)	Pay as you go withholding
PP	Primary production
PRRT	Petroleum resources rent tax
R&D	Research and development
SFSS	Student Financial Supplement Scheme
TFN	Tax file number
WET	Wine equalisation tax

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01 Summary of Australian tax statistics

Welcome to the latest edition of *Taxation statistics*, the Australian Taxation Office's (ATO) most comprehensive statistical publication.

Australian law requires that people pay taxes and other charges to fund a range of programs and community services. The role of the ATO is to administer the tax, excise and superannuation (super) systems that fund services for Australians. The ATO is the Australian Government's principal revenue collection agency and a major payer of benefits. We are also the custodians of the Australian Business Register and the regulator of self-managed super funds.

Taxation statistics 2009–10 presents an overview of:

- 2010 income tax returns for individuals, companies, super funds, partnerships and trusts
- payments and transfers made through the income tax system relating to the 2009–10 income year
- reported liabilities for goods and services tax (GST) and excise, payments for fuel schemes, and fringe benefits tax (FBT) returns for the 2010–11 financial year
- the super system, capital gains tax, the international tax system, charities and deductible gifts
- debts and repayments relating to the Higher Education Loan Program (HELP)
- pay as you go withholding (PAYGW) and instalments (PAYGI) liabilities
- the cost of taxation compliance
- industry income tax and business activity statement performance ratios
- the 2009–10 individuals sample file.

2010 TAX RETURNS

OVERVIEW

For the 2009–10 income year:

- 14.6 million tax returns were lodged, an increase of 1.0% from 2008–09
- individual returns represented 84.7% of all tax returns lodged
- trusts experienced the largest growth in the number of tax returns lodged, with an increase of 6.4% from 2008–09
- the proportion of individuals lodging tax returns using e-tax increased to 19.0%.

Table 1.1 Taxpayers¹, by entity type, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Entity	2008–09 ²		2009–10 ²	
	No.	%	No.	%
Individual	12,291,715	85.0	12,380,028	84.7
Company	762,442	5.3	777,207	5.3
Partnership	393,115	2.7	382,398	2.6
Trust	659,744	4.6	702,078	4.8
APRA and other funds ³	4,939	<0.1	4,498	<0.1
Self-managed superannuation fund	355,435	2.5	373,195	2.6
Total⁴	14,467,390	100.0	14,619,404	100.0

1 Includes residents and non-residents.

2 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively. Data for the 2008–09 income year for partnership and trust returns has been revised.

3 APRA funds are those funds regulated by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority. Other funds includes funds that nominated 'other' on their tax return, and non-regulated funds.

4 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

Table 1.2 Individuals lodging using e-tax, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Method of lodging	2008–09 ¹		2009–10 ¹	
	No.	%	No.	%
e-tax	2,313,698	18.8	2,351,241	19.0
Agent and other	9,978,017	81.2	10,028,787	81.0
Total²	12,291,715	100.0	12,380,028	100.0

1 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

2 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

ENTITY SIZE

Box 1.1 Entity size, by total business income

For the purposes of this chapter:

Total business income is the amount:

- an individual showed under item P8 Business income and expenses at the total business income label, on page 11 of the 2010 individual tax return
- a company showed in the information statement under the income item at the total income label S on page 3 of the 2010 company tax return
- a fund or self-managed super fund showed at item 10 under the income item at the total assessable income label V on page 2 of the applicable 2010 fund annual return
- a partnership showed at item 5 under the income item at the total business income label on page 3 of the 2010 partnership tax return
- a trust showed at item 5 under the income item at the total business income label on page 3 of the 2010 trust tax return.

Entity is an individual, a company, a fund, a self-managed fund, a partnership or a trust.

Loss entities have a total business income less than \$0.

Nil entities have a total business income equal to \$0.

Micro entities have a total business income equal to or more than \$1 but less than \$2 million.

Small entities have a total business income equal to or more than \$2 million but less than \$10 million.

Medium entities have a total business income equal to or more than \$10 million but less than \$100 million.

Large entities have a total business income equal to or more than \$100 million but less than \$250 million.

Very large entities have a total business income equal to or more than \$250 million.

Individuals accounted for 84.7% of all entities, with most individuals (91.6%) reporting nil business income. Similarly, the largest group by entity size for trusts was 'nil entities' with 57.8% of the trust total. The largest group by entity size, for companies, partnerships and funds was 'micro entities' accounting for 77.3%, 79.6% and 98.4% of their respective totals.

Table 1.3 Entities, by size, 2009–10 income year¹

Entity size	Individuals	Companies	Partnerships	Trusts	Funds	Total
Loss	1,352	1,817	301	727	58	4,255
Nil	11,335,642	110,598	69,481	405,871	5,311	11,926,906
Micro	1,038,850	600,431	304,414	271,285	371,826	2,586,806
Small	3,734	49,419	7,139	20,281	250	80,823
Medium	445	12,916	979	3,754	144	18,238
Large	2	1,099	54	122	37	1,314
Very large	3	927	30	38	67	1,065
Total	12,380,028	777,207	382,398	702,078	377,693	14,619,404

1 Data for the 2009–10 income year includes data processed up to 31 October 2011.

INDUSTRY PROFILE

OVERVIEW

For the 2009–10 income year:

- 58.4% of individuals were salary and wage earners
- 13.6% of companies were in the professional, scientific and technical services industry
- 26.5% of partnerships were in the agriculture, forestry and fishing industry
- 17.2% of trusts were in the rental, hiring and real estate services industry.

Industry classification is an important economic and statistical tool for government and non government agencies. The industry profile is used to identify groupings of businesses that carry out similar economic activities. Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes have been used for all chapters.

Table 1.4 Entities, by entity type and industry¹, 2009–10 income year

Entity grouping	Individuals No.	Companies No.	Partnerships No.	Trusts No.
Salary and wage earners	7,235,326			
Other individuals ²	191,845			
Industry				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	161,573	16,675	101,218	27,718
Mining	5,395	4,285	518	931
Manufacturing	88,727	38,019	13,085	14,829
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	5,101	2,213	771	887
Construction	524,487	96,489	58,670	54,022
Wholesale trade	36,296	40,818	7,330	12,356
Retail trade	140,805	44,679	27,946	28,581
Accommodation and food services	53,408	22,189	19,121	19,125
Transport, postal and warehousing	192,481	33,696	15,832	13,724
Information media and telecommunications	24,259	8,928	1,296	2,074
Financial and insurance services	548,885	90,931	4,086	92,204
Rental, hiring and real estate services	110,095	104,305	48,304	118,988
Professional, scientific and technical services	413,060	105,612	15,544	44,336
Administrative and support services	247,043	24,958	13,357	14,233
Public administration and safety	19,206	3,200	579	1,017
Education and training	88,747	7,836	2,554	2,942
Health care and social assistance	167,889	27,279	4,311	16,319
Arts and recreation services	125,921	6,921	3,867	3,324
Other services	196,347	26,640	18,141	15,125
Other ³	1,803,132	71,534	25,868	219,343
Total	12,380,028	777,207	382,398	702,078

¹ The industry groups are based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

² Refers to personal taxpayers that derive income from another source other than salary and wages or a business (for example, direct income from investments such as rental income, interests and dividends).

³ Entities that are not recorded in above groups.

INCOME AND NET TAX

OVERVIEW

For the 2009–10 income year¹:

- individuals accounted for 20.7% of total income, 67.5% of taxable income and 67.7% of net tax
- companies accounted for 75.5% of total income, 23.5% of taxable income and 28.3% of net tax
- super funds accounted for 3.8% of total income, 9.0% of taxable income and 4.0% of net tax.

¹ We recommend you exercise caution when comparing the total income of individuals with other entities because the individual's total income label on the tax return form incorporates some deductions whereas other entity total income labels do not.

For the purposes of the *Taxation statistics* publication, net tax is essentially the amount of tax an entity owes for the financial year. It does not equate to the amount of tax payable or refundable on assessment. Refer to the respective chapters for further information on the calculation of net tax for different entity types.

Table 1.5 Taxation liabilities, by industry, 2009–10 income year

Entity grouping	Individuals income tax \$m	Companies and super funds ¹ income tax \$m	FBT \$m	GST \$m	Excise, PRRT, LCT and WET ² \$m	Total \$m
Salary and wage earners	103,772					103,772
Other individuals ³	11,498					11,498
Industry⁴						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	18	280	17	-136	28	206
Mining	7	6,780	217	-4,810	1,975	4,168
Manufacturing	74	4,212	404	6,994	11,552	23,235
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	6	369	54	545	241	1,215
Construction	770	2,627	128	6,339	0	9,863
Wholesale trade	34	5,139	360	11,851	10,404	27,788
Retail trade	184	2,775	161	3,233	2,268	8,621
Accommodation and food services	31	536	36	2,911	1	3,515
Transport, postal and warehousing	129	1,040	125	2,381	230	3,905
Information media and telecommunications	17	1,889	104	2,683	1	4,694
Financial and insurance services	59	23,061	318	5,825	181	29,444
Rental, hiring and real estate services	79	1,751	59	3,776	0	5,665
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,003	2,857	307	7,795	13	11,976
Administrative and support services	110	617	111	3,000	5	3,843
Public administration and safety ⁵	12	82	604	-10,512	0	-9,814
Education and training	46	127	141	-54	0	261
Health care and social assistance	2,052	620	52	-2,074	0	650
Arts and recreation services	71	311	38	750	1	1,171
Other services	152	353	85	1,622	4	2,216
Other ⁶	202	2,034	78	26	72	2,412
Total⁷	120,326	57,462	3,398	42,146	26,974	250,305
Customs				2,764	22	2,786
Total with Customs	120,326	57,462	3,398	44,910	26,996	253,091

1 Super funds do not use the ANZSIC industry classification system. They have been included under financial and insurance services.

2 Excise, Petroleum resource rent tax (PRRT), luxury car tax (LCT) and wine equalisation tax (WET).

3 Refers to personal taxpayers that derive income from another source other than salary and wages or a business (for example, direct income from investments such as rental income, interests and dividends).

4 The industry groups are based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register. Individuals' business net tax estimate is based on their combined net primary production and net non-primary production income.

5 FBT includes Australian Government departments.

6 Entities that are not recorded in above groups.

7 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

PAYMENTS AND TRANSFERS

OVERVIEW

For the 2009–10 income year:

- transfers to families and individuals totalled around \$861 million
- the research and development tax offset grew to \$546 million, a 19.6% increase from 2008–09.

For the 2010–11 financial year:

- the fuel tax credit scheme paid out the largest benefit, totalling \$5.1 billion.

Various grants, benefits, tax offsets and redistribution programs are administered by the ATO, sometimes in conjunction with other government agencies. These include (more information is provided on each benefit in the chapter indicated in brackets):

- education tax refund (chapter 9)
- private health insurance tax offset (chapter 9)
- research and development tax offset (chapter 9)
- film and television tax offset (chapter 9)
- national rental affordability scheme (chapter 9)
- fuel tax credits (chapter 14)
- cleaner fuels grants scheme (chapter 14)
- product stewardship for oil program (chapter 14)
- superannuation co-contribution (chapter 15)
- superannuation guarantee payments (chapter 15).

Table 1.6 Payments and offsets, by type, for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years or the 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years

Payment/offset type	Income year	
	2008–09 ¹ \$m	2009–10 ¹ \$m
Education tax refund	639	671
Private health insurance tax offset	178	190
Research and development tax offset	457	546
Film and television tax offset	255	111
National rental affordability scheme ²	..	3
First child tax offset ³	24	n.a.
	Financial year	
	2009–10 \$m	2010–11 \$m
Fuel tax credits	4,994	5,109
Cleaner fuel grants scheme	34	31
Product stewardship for oil program	34	36
Superannuation co-contributions determined and paid	1,275	679
Superannuation guarantee charge collections	262	269

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

² Data for 2008–09 has been revised, '..' means rounded to zero but not zero

³ The 2008–09 income year was the last year that the claim could be made through the tax return.

REPORTED LIABILITIES

OVERVIEW

For the 2010–11 financial year:

- FBT liabilities totalled \$3.7 billion, an increase of 7.5% from 2009–10
- GST liabilities were \$46 billion, an increase of 2.4% from 2009–10
- liabilities from the wine equalisation tax (WET) were \$740 million, a 0.1% increase from 2009–10
- luxury car tax (LCT) liabilities were \$479 million, a decrease of 0.7% from 2009–10
- excise liabilities were \$25.9 billion, an increase of 5.6% from 2009–10
- PAYG withholding liabilities were \$129.5 billion, an increase of 7.9% from 2009–10
- PAYG instalments were \$71.1 billion, an increase of 7.0% from 2009–10.

Some taxes are not specific to a particular entity type. These include (more information is provided on each benefit in the chapter indicated in brackets):

- FBT (chapter 8)
- GST (chapter 12)
- WET (chapter 12)
- LCT (chapter 12)
- excise (chapter 13)
- pay as you go withholding and instalments (chapter 16).

Table 1.7 Liabilities, 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years

Liability	2009–10 \$m	2010–11 \$m
Fringe benefits tax ¹	3,398	3,654
Goods and services tax ²	44,910	46,007
Wine equalisation tax ²	739	740
Luxury car tax ²	482	479
Excise ²	24,514	25,896
Pay as you go withholding ²	119,966	129,497
Pay as you go instalments²	66,419	71,068

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 FBT years includes data from FBT returns processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

² Processed liabilities at 31 October 2011.

SUPERANNUATION SYSTEM

OVERVIEW

At the end of the 2010–11 financial year:

- there were 460,545 super funds with a total of \$1.34 trillion in total assets
- there were 456,472 self-managed super funds, with 867,863 members and \$418.5 billion in assets.

The super system in Australia interacts with many areas of tax, so many statistics can be reported. The tax statistics relating to super funds and end benefits paid to individuals are detailed in the superannuation fund (chapter 4) and personal tax (chapter 2) chapters, while other statistics are outlined in the superannuation system chapter (chapter 15).

The superannuation system chapter contains statistics about various systems that the ATO plays a major role in administering. These include the superannuation guarantee, the superannuation holding accounts special account, the lost members register, unclaimed super monies, departing Australia super payments, the regulation of self-managed super funds, the co-contributions system, excess contributions tax, the superannuation contributions surcharge, the termination payments surcharge and the temporary residents measure.

SOURCE OF CHAPTER TABLE STATISTICS

Statistics reported in this publication are sourced from 2009, 2010 and 2011 annual tax returns, schedules to tax returns, activity statements and other sources.

Copies of annual tax returns, relevant schedules and activity statements are in the appendix. You can view or download them in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of this publication on our website at www.ato.gov.au

This publication is a source of tax statistics, but it is not the source of all the statistics the ATO collects or reports. For example, statistics on the number of tax legal cases and audits conducted are not reported in this publication. In addition, the publication reports only statistics on taxes or collection systems administered by the ATO.

Chapter	Source of statistics	Processed dates
Personal tax	2010 individual tax returns	1 July 2010 to 31 October 2011
	2009 individual tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2010 individual rental property schedules	1 July 2010 to 31 October 2011
	2009 individual rental property schedules	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	Higher Education Loan Program accounts	As at 30 June 2009 and 30 June 2010
Company tax and petroleum resource rent tax	2010 company tax returns	1 July 2010 to 31 October 2011
	2009 company tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2011 petroleum resource rent tax return and instalment statements	1 July 2010 to 31 October 2011
	2010 petroleum resource rent tax return and instalment statements	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
Superannuation funds	2010 superannuation fund tax returns	1 July 2010 to 31 October 2011
	2009 superannuation fund tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
Partnerships	2010 partnership tax returns	1 July 2010 to 31 October 2011
	2009 partnership tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
Trusts	2010 trust tax returns	1 July 2010 to 31 October 2011
	2009 trust tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
Capital gains tax	2010 capital gains tax schedules	1 July 2010 to 31 October 2011
	2009 capital gains tax schedules	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2010 individual tax returns	1 July 2010 to 31 October 2011
	2009 individual tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2010 company tax returns	1 July 2010 to 31 October 2011
	2009 company tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2010 superannuation fund tax returns	1 July 2010 to 31 October 2011
	2009 superannuation fund tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
Fringe benefits tax	2011 fringe benefits tax returns	1 April 2010 to 31 October 2011
	2010 fringe benefits tax returns	1 April 2009 to 31 October 2010
Payments and transfers through the tax system	2010 individual tax returns	1 July 2010 to 31 October 2011
	2010 company tax returns	1 July 2010 to 31 October 2011
	2009 individual tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2009 company tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010

Charities and deductible gifts	2010 individual tax returns	1 July 2010 to 31 October 2011
	2009 individual tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	Tax concession charity and deductible gift recipient status application forms	As at 31 October 2011
	Applications for a refund of franking credits	1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011
	2009 prescribed private fund information returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2010 private ancillary fund information returns	1 July 2010 to 31 October 2011
International tax	2010 individual tax returns	1 July 2010 to 31 October 2011
	2009 individual tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2010 company tax returns	1 July 2010 to 31 October 2011
	2009 company tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2010 partnership tax returns	1 July 2010 to 31 October 2011
	2009 partnership tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2010 trust tax returns	1 July 2010 to 31 October 2011
	2009 trust tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2010 superannuation fund tax returns	1 July 2010 to 31 October 2011
	2009 superannuation fund tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
GST and other taxes	2011 GST annual returns	1 July 2010 to 31 October 2011
	2011 business activity statements	1 July 2010 to 31 October 2011
	2010 GST annual returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2010 business activity statements	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	Australian Customs Service	
Excise	2011 excise return forms	1 July 2010 to 31 October 2011
	2010 excise return forms	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
Fuel schemes	Energy grant credits scheme claim forms	1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011
Superannuation system	Australian Prudential Regulation Authority publications	As at 30 June 2010 and 30 June 2011
	2009 superannuation fund tax returns	1 July 2010 to 31 October 2011
	Australian Business Register	As at 30 June 2011
Pay as you go withholding	2011 business activity statements	1 July 2010 to 31 October 2011
	2010 business activity statements	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
Cost of compliance	2010 individual tax returns	1 July 2010 to 31 October 2011
	2009 individual tax returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2010 business activity statements	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2009 business activity statements	1 July 2008 to 31 October 2009
	2010 fringe benefits tax returns	1 April 2009 to 31 October 2010
Industry benchmarks	2010 individual, company, partnership and trust tax returns	1 July 2010 to 31 October 2011
	2010 GST annual returns	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010
	2010 business activity statements	1 July 2009 to 31 October 2010

02 Personal tax

OVERVIEW

For the 2009–10 income year:

- 12.4 million individuals lodged income tax returns, an increase of around 88,000 from 2008–09
- individuals declared total income of \$605.6 billion, an increase of 3.7% over 2008–09. This included \$460.7 billion in salary and wages
- individuals claimed \$29.7 billion in total deductions, a decrease of 6.1% from 2008–09. This included \$17.1 billion in work-related expenses
- 10.6 million individuals received tax offsets and credits totalling \$24.4 billion
- individuals had taxable income of \$577.5 billion, an increase of 4.2% over 2008–09, and net tax payable of \$120.0 billion
- total higher education loan debt increased to \$19.9 billion, an increase of 11.7% from 2008–09
- individuals declared \$122.7 billion in tax that was paid or withheld prior to lodging their tax return on income received during the income year
- individuals had \$23.9 billion refunded or otherwise paid out after they lodged their income tax return, and \$11.0 billion was required to be paid by other individuals to meet their annual tax liabilities.

INTRODUCTION

An individual is required to lodge an income tax return for many reasons. Two of the more common reasons are if they paid tax during the year, or if their taxable income exceeded certain amounts.

The purpose of the tax return is to calculate the difference between the tax withheld during the year and the amount of tax actually due. This results in either a refund or an amount payable.

Individuals have from 1 July to 31 October each year to lodge their tax return, unless it is prepared by a registered tax agent. In this case, the deadline may be extended under the particular tax agent's lodgment program for that year of income, but generally not later than 15 May in the following calendar year.

CHAPTER
02

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

Statistics for the 2009–10 income year reported in this chapter may have been affected by:

- the change in personal tax thresholds
- reforms to some entitlements such as tax offsets, deductions and tax concessions, the Medicare levy surcharge and Higher Education Loan Program (HELP) or Student Financial Supplement Scheme (SFSS) repayment amounts
- the change in definition of a spouse to include same-sex couples
- the change in treatment of income earned in overseas employment
- the changes to the tax treatment of employee share schemes.

The following labels were added to the 2010 individual tax return:

- Interest and dividend deductions are now reported separately (page 3)
 - interest deductions (item D7, label I)
 - dividend deductions (item D8, label H)
- Superannuation co-contribution adjustments (page 5)
 - income from investment, partnerships and other sources (item A3, label F)
 - income from employment and business (item A3, label G)
 - deductions from business income (item A3, label H)
- Income test labels (page 5)
 - total reportable fringe benefits (item IT1, label W), moved from income section
 - reportable employer superannuation contributions (item IT2, label T)
 - tax-free government pensions (item IT3, label U)
 - target foreign income (item IT4, label V)
 - net financial investment loss (item IT5, label X)
 - net rental property loss (item IT6, label Y)
 - child support you paid (item IT7, label Z)
- Spouse details – married or de facto (page 6)
 - amount of your spouse's reportable superannuation contributions (label A)
 - your spouse's amount of any tax-free government pensions paid under the Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2004 that have not been included in Q above (label B)
 - your spouse's target foreign income (label C)
 - your spouse's total net investment loss (label D)
 - child support your spouse paid (label E)
 - your spouse's taxed element of a superannuation lump sum for which the tax rate is zero (label F)
- Foreign source income and foreign assets or property (page 8)
 - other net foreign employment income (item 20, label T)
 - net foreign employment income – payment summary (item 20, label U)

- Employee share schemes (page 3)
 - total assessable discount amount (item 12, label B)
 - moved from supplementary income section
 - discount from taxed upfront schemes – eligible for reduction (item 12, label D)
 - discount taxed upfront schemes – not eligible for reduction (item 12, label E)
 - discount from deferral schemes (item 12, label F)
 - assessable discount on shares acquired pre-1 July 2009 and 'cessation time' occurred during the financial year (item 12, label G)
 - TFN amounts withheld from discounts (item 12, label C)
 - foreign source discounts (item 12, label A)

A new table has been added to this chapter (table 2.18), showing a break-up of outstanding HELP debt balances, by the size of the balance, for the 2009–10 income year.

PERSONAL TAX RETURNS

For the 2009–10 income year, 12.4 million individuals lodged returns. These individuals represented 55% of the total estimated Australian population of 22.3 million as at 30 June 2010 (Australian Bureau of Statistics, *Australian demographic statistics*, June 2010, Cat. No. 3101.0).

Table 2.1 Individuals' returns, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

	2008–09 ¹			2009–10 ¹		
	e-tax	Agent and other ²	Total	e-tax	Agent and other ²	Total
By method of lodging						
Agent	0	8,757,811	8,757,811	0	8,786,513	8,786,513
Self-preparer	2,313,698	1,220,206	3,533,904	2,351,241	1,242,274	3,593,515
Total	2,313,698	9,978,017	12,291,715	2,351,241	10,028,787	12,380,028
By tax status						
Taxable	1,752,060	7,436,746	9,188,806	1,721,871	7,384,096	9,105,967
Non-taxable	561,638	2,541,271	3,102,909	629,370	2,644,691	3,274,061
Total	2,313,698	9,978,017	12,291,715	2,351,241	10,028,787	12,380,028
By sex						
Male	1,143,098	5,191,963	6,335,061	1,156,252	5,224,483	6,380,735
Female	1,170,600	4,786,054	5,956,654	1,194,989	4,804,304	5,999,293
Total	2,313,698	9,978,017	12,291,715	2,351,241	10,028,787	12,380,028
By state						
NSW	692,014	3,226,109	3,918,123	691,514	3,241,446	3,932,960
VIC	501,219	2,540,273	3,041,492	510,257	2,569,674	3,079,931
QLD	521,610	1,965,927	2,487,537	525,406	1,961,502	2,486,908
WA	267,879	1,042,374	1,310,253	274,889	1,052,821	1,327,710
SA	180,573	720,762	901,335	185,492	721,404	906,896
TAS	52,356	224,475	276,831	53,283	223,020	276,303
ACT	72,080	152,537	224,617	73,275	154,580	227,855
NT	19,767	92,161	111,928	19,718	91,118	110,836
Unknown	6,200	13,399	19,599	17,407	13,222	30,629
Total	2,313,698	9,978,017	12,291,715	2,351,241	10,028,787	12,380,028
By age						
<18	65,427	168,713	234,140	56,446	151,739	208,185
18–24	587,017	1,046,118	1,633,135	533,893	1,069,737	1,603,630
25–29	399,811	913,120	1,312,931	412,881	935,919	1,348,800
30–34	284,585	949,166	1,233,751	302,640	942,566	1,245,206
35–39	233,553	1,107,829	1,341,382	248,018	1,085,461	1,333,479
40–44	182,689	1,080,329	1,263,018	194,483	1,081,032	1,275,515
45–49	174,291	1,122,649	1,296,940	179,891	1,111,293	1,291,184
50–54	146,245	1,011,991	1,158,236	155,516	1,023,985	1,179,501
55–59	110,441	883,685	994,126	119,014	887,204	1,006,218
60–64	70,953	697,641	768,594	80,430	720,391	800,821
65–69	29,606	380,965	410,571	34,848	397,760	432,608
70–74	13,078	233,062	246,140	15,173	238,537	253,710
75 or more	16,002	382,749	398,751	18,008	383,163	401,171
Total	2,313,698	9,978,017	12,291,715	2,351,241	10,028,787	12,380,028

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

² 'Other' includes self-prepared paper returns and self-prepared telephone lodgments.

PRE-FILLING

Pre-filling partially completes an individual's income tax return with information the ATO already has. The pre-filling service became available to individuals for the 2007–08 income year after a pilot program was run for the 2006–07 income year. This service is available to self-preparers through *e-tax* and for tax agents is available as a report via the Tax Agent Portal.

From 2008–09 to 2009–10 the number of requests for pre-filling information has increased for both *e-tax* and the tax agent portal, by 9.9% and 2.9% respectively.

Table 2.2 Number of pre-fill requests for individuals, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Channel	2008–09 ¹ No.	2009–10 ¹ No.
<i>e-tax</i> ^{2,3}	2,166,467	2,380,191
tax agent portal	7,831,277	8,057,704
Total	9,997,744	10,818,098

1 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

2 For 2008–09 *e-tax* was available between 1 July 2009 and 4 January 2010. For 2009–10, *e-tax* was available between 1 July 2010 and 30 May 2011. The number of pre-filling requests for each income year is limited by the availability of *e-tax*.

3 The statistics for *e-tax* represent the number of times pre-filing data has been requested in *e-tax*. The data may include multiple pre-fill requests by the same taxpayer.

PERSONAL INCOME

For the 2009–10 income year, individuals had total income of \$605.6 billion and taxable income of \$577.5 billion, an increase of 3.7% and 4.2% respectively from 2008–09. The average taxable income for all individuals increased by 3.4% to \$48,027.

Salary and wages was the most common type of income reported in 2009–10 (representing 76.1% of total income), with 78.2% of individuals reporting income from this source.

Table 2.3 Individuals' total and taxable income, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Income	No.	\$m ²	2008–09 ¹ Average	No.	\$m ²	2009–10 ¹ Average
			\$			\$
Total income	12,135,028	583,839	48,112	12,228,279	605,561	49,521
Male	6,306,185	360,253	57,127	6,350,305	373,875	58,875
Female	5,828,843	223,586	38,359	5,877,974	231,687	39,416
Taxable income	11,928,453	554,222	46,462	12,024,110	577,479	48,027
Male	6,202,859	340,840	54,949	6,248,225	355,314	56,866
Female	5,725,594	213,382	37,268	5,775,885	222,165	38,464

1 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

2 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

Table 2.4 Source of individuals' income, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Source of income ¹	No.	2008–09 ² \$m	No.	2009–10 ² \$m
Australian income				
Salary and wages	9,643,634	441,565	9,680,306	460,699
Net partnership and trust distributions	2,081,872	37,356	2,053,084	38,464
Net business income	1,052,057	19,217	1,085,908	21,655
Gross dividends	3,076,309	20,182	3,080,015	18,673
Gross interest	6,095,035	14,166	6,190,726	11,167
Net capital gains	518,334	10,389	541,898	10,979
Franking credits	3,020,851	8,329	3,013,069	7,623
Allowances, benefits, earnings and tips	2,087,459	7,182	2,145,875	7,266
Commonwealth of Australia pensions and allowances	703,778	5,606	711,446	5,979
Australian annuities and super income streams – taxable component: untaxed element	205,022	4,886	203,197	5,009
Commonwealth of Australia benefits and payments	888,000	4,218	945,369	4,793
Eligible termination payments – taxable component	194,132	2,666	175,590	2,318
Net personal services income	97,489	1,855	109,330	2,136
Australian super lump sum payments – taxable component: taxed element	82,428	1,898	87,953	1,821
Total deferred losses ³	156,195	1,392	164,738	1,759
Employer lump sum payments – assessable in full (amount A)	191,509	2,013	144,743	1,676
Australian annuities and super income streams – taxable component: taxed element	117,913	1,722	120,245	1,571
Employee share schemes election assessable amount of the discounts	5,740	112	43,045	1,396
Other income category 1 ⁴	255,425	1,437	345,706	983
Other income category 2 ⁵	117,436	847	119,627	576
Attributed personal services income	8,307	265	13,201	371
Australian super lump sum payments – taxable component: untaxed element	10,972	288	13,681	302
Net farm management withdrawals or deposits	20,794	–37	20,184	133
Forestry managed investment scheme income	1,809	15	3,301	29
Australian annuities and super income streams – lump sum in arrears – untaxed element	1,126	10	887	9
Employer lump sum payments – 5% assessable (5% of amount B)	15,667	8	13,721	7
Australian annuities and super income streams – lump sum in arrears: taxed element	910	7	772	5
Life insurance bonuses	1,454	8	1,075	5
Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company	5,186	1	4,773	1
Net rent	1,692,444	–6,528	1,751,679	–4,810
Foreign source income				
Other foreign income	849,738	1,450	805,925	1,122
Other net foreign employment income ⁶	n.a.	n.a.	21,706	968
Net foreign pension or annuity without an undeducted purchase price ⁶	n.a.	n.a.	52,517	455
Foreign pension or annuity income with an undeducted purchase price	52,688	423	50,453	365
Net foreign rent	18,192	29	24,290	38
Attributed foreign income	10,596	23	11,118	16
Foreign employment and pension or annuity income without an undeducted purchase price ⁷	62,887	837	n.a.	n.a.
Total⁸	12,135,028	583,839	12,228,279	605,561

- 1 Definitions for the different sources of income are in the personal tax return form guide on the attached CD-ROM or the ATO website.
- 2 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.
- 3 These losses are added back in to total income to offset losses reported that must be deferred. For more information, see question 'P9 Business loss activity details' in *Business and professional items 2009*.
- 4 Includes 'other salary and wages category 1' and 'other income n.e.i. (not elsewhere included) category 1'.
- 5 Includes 'other salary and wages category 2' and 'other income n.e.i. (not elsewhere included) category 2'.
- 6 New label added to the 2009–10 tax return.
- 7 Label removed inform the 2009–10 tax return.
- 8 Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers as taxpayers may declare more than one type of income. The total income amount shown in this table is the sum of components as shown by taxpayers on their annual income tax returns. It is not necessarily the total income calculated by the ATO during assessment. Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

RENTAL INCOME AND DEDUCTIONS

For the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years, rental deductions were greater than total rental income, resulting in overall negative net rental income. Of individuals declaring net rental income, 80.2% claimed rental interest deductions.

Table 2.5 Individuals' rental income and deductions, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Rental income/deductions	No.	2008–09 ¹	No.	2009–10 ¹
		\$m		\$m
Gross rental income	1,675,615	26,072	1,731,126	28,028
Less rental interest deductions	1,356,687	19,377	1,405,510	18,359
capital works deductions	635,686	1,519	684,470	1,694
other rental deductions	1,678,430	11,704	1,736,860	12,785
Net rental income²	1,692,444	–6,528	1,751,679	–4,810

- 1 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.
- 2 Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers claiming rental deductions as taxpayers may claim more than one type of deduction. Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

For the 2009–10 income year, 63.4% of individuals with net rental income reported a taxable loss (net rental income less than zero) from their rental property.

Table 2.6 Individuals' net rental income, by taxable income, 2009–10 income year

		Net rental income less than \$0	Net rental income greater than or equal to \$0			Total
Taxable income	No.	\$m	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
\$6,000 or less	101,910	–1,096	50,322	208	152,232	–887
\$6,001–\$35,000	245,852	–1,822	231,276	1,684	477,128	–138
\$35,001–\$80,000	477,522	–3,776	224,143	1,756	701,665	–2,020
\$80,001–\$180,000	236,753	–2,436	109,354	1,135	346,107	–1,300
\$180,001 or more	48,885	–1,015	25,662	551	74,547	–465
Total ¹	1,110,922	–10,145	640,757	5,334	1,751,679	–4,810

¹ Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

Most individuals with an interest in a rental property complete a rental property schedule for each property. An interest in a property means either solely owned, jointly owned, or part-year owned (for example, bought or sold a property during the year). The majority of individuals (72.8%) had an interest in only one rental property.

Table 2.7 Individuals with an interest in a rental property, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Property interests	2008–09 ¹ No.	2009–10 ¹ No.
1	1,195,856	1,239,959
2	294,158	307,514
3	88,296	92,834
4	32,011	33,501
5	13,329	14,141
6 or more	14,158	14,844
Total	1,637,808	1,702,793

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

PERSONAL DEDUCTIONS

Deductions are subtracted from assessable (or total) income to give taxable income, from which tax is calculated. Deductions fall into four main categories:

- business deductions
- investment deductions
- work-related deductions
- other deductions, which include gifts, film industry incentives, self-employment deductions and expenses such as the cost of managing tax affairs.

There are also various types of income that are not included in total income. They are not technically deductions, but have a similar effect in that an individual's taxable income is lower by not including these items in total income. For example, certain capital gains are not included because capital losses are applied against the gain, or there is a concession, an exemption or discount to be applied against the total gain.

The most common deduction remains work-related expenses, with 65.6% of all taxpayers claiming this deduction. The amount of work related expenses claimed during 2009–10 increased by 4.7% to \$17.1 billion, while the amount of non-employer sponsored super fell by 38.1% when compared to 2008–09.

Table 2.8 Individuals' deductions and income not included in total income, by type, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Type of deduction	No.	2008–09 ¹ \$m	No.	2009–10 ¹ \$m
Deductions section of main return				
Work-related expenses	8,022,742	16,362	8,118,628	17,132
Non-employer sponsored super	193,121	6,200	181,264	3,840
Interest and dividends ²	874,828	3,168	n.a.	n.a.
Interest ³	n.a.	n.a.	515,293	1,405
Dividends ³	n.a.	n.a.	289,547	1,432
Gifts or donations	4,649,646	2,093	4,400,786	1,964
Cost of managing tax affairs	5,734,042	1,838	5,671,852	2,017
Forestry managed investment scheme	12,987	148	14,001	93
Low-value pool	262,963	110	271,099	110
Undeducted purchase price of foreign pensions or annuities	43,965	50	40,612	42
Film industry incentives	1,490	2	1,694	3
Election expenses	1,987	6	1,846	5
Project pool	795	2	963	2
Other	553,381	1,694	591,696	1,700
Total deductions section⁴	9,899,045	31,673	9,944,569	29,747
Other items not included in the 'Deductions' section above or included in total income				
Business and professional items schedule deductions				
Total business expenses	1,010,850	75,899	1,036,770	78,415
Reconciliation items deductions	102,090	1,413	107,018	2,755
Deferred non-commercial business losses	50,796	604	57,725	740
Personal services income deductions	57,463	291	60,918	317
Total⁴	1,071,646	78,208	1,103,847	82,227
Income section deductions				
Total rental deductions	1,686,703	32,600	1,745,755	32,838
Partnership and trusts distribution deductions	443,352	2,543	431,201	2,417
Farm management deposits	10,088	441	8,061	313
Total⁴	2,033,057	35,584	2,078,187	35,568
Prior-year losses applied to current year income				
Prior-year losses	93,371	1,479	95,686	1,665
Components of income not included in total income				
Capital gains not included in income (total gains less net capital gains) ⁵	661,452	16,422	703,705	16,868
Exempt foreign employment income	22,796	1,714	7,319	376
Amount on which family trust distribution tax has been paid	487	6	411	5
Total⁴	682,569	18,142	710,695	17,248

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

² Label removed from the 2009–10 tax return.

³ New label added to the 2009–10 tax return.

⁴ Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers claiming deductions as taxpayers may claim more than one type of deduction. Totals may differ from the sum of components due to rounding.

⁵ The total current year capital gain of an individual can be reduced by applying current or prior-year capital losses, the 50% general capital gains discount, the small business 50% active asset reduction or the small business retirement exemption or small business rollover. The resulting gain is an individual's net capital gain and is included in income. This item represents the value of those reductions.

Individuals can claim more than one type of work-related expense, with the most common types being clothing (uniform) and 'other work-related expenses'.

Table 2.9 Individuals' work-related expenses, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Work-related expense	No.	2008–09 ¹ \$m	No.	2009–10 ¹ \$m
Motor vehicle (car)				
Cents per kilometre	2,375,149	4,082	2,465,657	4,321
Log book	263,209	2,336	265,787	2,358
12% of original value	32,974	156	33,433	160
1/3 of actual expenses	10,593	34	11,391	35
Not stated	33,251	52	33,877	53
Total²	2,715,176	6,660	2,810,145	6,927
Clothing (uniform)				
Compulsory	2,805,897	668	2,853,391	698
Protective	1,931,873	529	1,946,200	546
Occupation specific	473,238	136	463,455	137
Non-compulsory	396,288	78	415,531	84
Not stated	125,043	32	118,607	33
Total²	5,732,339	1,443	5,797,184	1,497
Self-education				
Direct connection with employment	455,289	831	447,229	824
Improve skill or income of current employment	66,774	143	76,901	167
Other direct connection	9,083	13	129,370	83
Not stated	27,319	25	19,362	30
Total²	558,465	1,012	672,862	1,103
Other travel	878,494	1,491	1,026,210	1,649
Other work-related expenses	6,110,487	5,756	6,184,115	5,956
TOTAL WORK-RELATED EXPENSES²	8,022,742	16,362	8,118,628	17,132

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

² Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers claiming work-related expenses as taxpayers may claim more than one type of work-related expense. Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

BUSINESS INCOME AND EXPENSES

There was a 4.0% increase in income from business operations in 2009–10 to \$115.4 billion, while the number of individuals reporting income from business operations increased by 1.4% from 2008–09.

Table 2.10 Individuals with business income, by type, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Type of income	No.	2008–09 ¹ \$m	No.	2009–10 ¹ \$m
Gross payments where ABN not quoted	2,659	79	2,595	93
Gross payments subject to foreign resident withholding	442	39	473	32
Gross payments – voluntary agreement	7,227	297	6,378	261
Gross payments – labour hire or other specified payments	6,507	154	7,780	180
Assessable government industry payments	27,748	305	29,007	357
Other business income	987,165	95,634	1,024,990	100,825
Total business income ²	1,005,567	96,508	1,044,386	101,748
Other business type income ³	538,509	14,362	521,366	13,605
Total income from business operations⁴	1,506,805	110,870	1,528,620	115,353

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

² 'Total business income' here refers to the total business income in item P8 of the 2010 Business and professional items schedule for individuals.

³ The term 'other business type income' in this table refers to the sum of distributions from partnerships primary production, distributions from partnerships non-primary production, distributions from trusts primary production and net farm management withdrawals less deposits. Distributions from trusts non-primary production generally comprise income from investments, and thus has not been included in identifying taxpayers with net business income.

⁴ Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers as taxpayers may earn more than one type of business income. Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

Individuals claimed business expenses worth \$77.3 billion in 2009–10, an increase of 3.0% from 2008–09. Cost of sales remained the largest expense claimed, accounting for 48.2% of total business expenses.

Table 2.11 Individuals' business expenses, by type, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Type of expense	No.	2008–09 ¹ \$m	No.	2009–10 ¹ \$m
Cost of sales	248,329	35,234	254,955	37,219
Other expenses	958,454	24,667	981,578	24,802
Motor vehicle	676,687	3,448	696,656	3,511
External labour	115,281	2,874	120,920	3,044
Depreciation	603,901	2,569	614,233	2,720
Rent	166,155	2,366	168,113	2,471
Interest	220,793	1,927	216,171	1,760
Repairs and maintenance	259,308	764	258,715	756
Superannuation	72,667	690	72,065	598
Lease expenses	33,265	388	30,559	310
Bad debts	8,583	49	8,721	56
Foreign resident withholding expenses	184	7	359	12
Total^{2,3}	1,011,176	74,983	1,038,079	77,261
Salary and wages in expenses ⁴	72,441	3,559	71,848	3,624
Small business and general business tax break ⁵	80,138	724	80,730	960

1 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

2 Components do not add to the total number of individuals claiming business expenses as individuals may claim more than one type of business expense. Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

3 Refers to the total expenses in item P8 of the 2010 *Business and professional items schedule for individuals*.

4 Refers to item P13 on the 2010 *Business and professional items schedule for individuals*.

5 Refers to item P8, reconciliation items label F on the 2010 *Business and professional items schedule for individuals*.

PERSONAL TAX OFFSETS AND CREDITS

The purpose of tax offsets is to provide tax relief for certain individuals – for example, low-income earners or senior Australians. Tax offsets reduce the amount of tax payable on taxable income. Credits are for tax already paid by the individual or by a company or trustee on behalf of the individual.

Tax offsets are either refundable or non-refundable. Non-refundable tax offsets can reduce the amount of tax owing to \$0, but cannot generate a refund. This can cause situations where the full value of non-refundable offsets that an individual has claimed cannot be fully utilised. While an individual's potential entitlement to a tax offset is referred to as the amount claimed, the actual amount used to offset an individual's tax owing is referred to as the amount of tax offset allowed.

For the 2009–10 income year, tax offsets and credits totalled \$24.4 billion, a 1.2% decrease from 2008–09. The most common tax offset was the low income tax offset, which was received by almost 7.9 million individuals.

Table 2.12 Selected tax offsets and credits claimed/calculated by the ATO, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Type of tax offset and credit	No.	2008–09 ¹ \$m	No.	2009–10 ¹ \$m
Tax offsets claimed on return				
Refundable				
Total franking credits ²	3,376,796	11,583	3,362,713	10,918
Education tax refund	1,035,831	639	1,067,764	671
Private health insurance tax offset	253,177	178	269,632	190
Share of national rental affordability scheme ³	178	..	269	1
Non-refundable				
Spouse tax offset	376,980	627	372,975	633
Medical expenses tax offset	822,480	526	908,460	597
Superannuation contribution, annuity and pension tax offset	233,049	597	236,100	587
Zone or overseas forces tax offset	583,533	256	584,410	259
Parent/parent in-law/invalid relative tax offset	31,430	46	32,012	47
Super contributions on behalf of spouse tax offset	16,455	6	15,972	6
Other tax offsets	1,431	4	1,341	5
Landcare and water tax offset brought forward from previous year tax offset ³	179	..	231	..
Total⁴	5,485,088	14,463	5,560,598	13,913
Selected tax offsets calculated by the ATO				
Refundable				
First child (baby bonus ⁵) tax offset	60,118	24	n.a.	n.a.
Non-refundable				
Low income tax offset	8,108,754	6,851	7,891,495	6,998
Termination payment tax offset	151,361	884	141,025	767
Senior Australians tax offset	612,290	880	625,452	916
Mature age worker tax offset	1,291,987	555	1,350,433	565
Pension or pensioner tax offset	304,394	377	252,368	378
Entrepreneurs' tax offset	402,485	177	371,448	163
Commonwealth of Australia benefits and allowances tax offset ⁶	271,778	142	307,094	155
Averaging tax offset	75,139	111	70,809	95
Life assurance (insurance) bonus tax offset	1,421	2	908	1
Total⁴	8,863,582	10,004	8,685,815	10,038
Selected credits claimed				
Foreign tax credits	625,442	218	606,455	429
Section 100(2) ⁷ credits	2,518	15	6,545	23
Total⁴	627,146	233	610,748	452

1 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

2 The sum of primary franking credits (item 11, label U on the 2010 individual return) and the partnership and trust share of franking credits from franked dividends (item 13, label Q on the 2010 individual return).

3 '..' means rounded to zero but not zero.

4 Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers claiming tax offsets or credits as taxpayers may claim more than one type of tax offset or credit. Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

5 The number of taxpayers who claimed the baby bonus tax offset reported includes taxpayers who may not have lodged an individual tax return but lodged only the baby bonus claim form. This tax offset is no longer available in 2009–10.

6 Also referred to as 'beneficiary tax offset'.

7 The total share of credits for tax paid by a trustee.

MEDICARE

Most individuals, except those with low family incomes, who are residents of Australia at any time during the income year, are liable to pay a Medicare levy based on their taxable income for the year. The Medicare levy is calculated at 1.5% of an individual's taxable income, but this amount may be reduced in certain circumstances.

Individuals and families who have adjusted taxable incomes above certain thresholds and who do not have adequate private hospital cover, pay an extra 1% of their taxable income for the Medicare levy surcharge, in addition to the normal 1.5% Medicare levy.

For the 2009–10 year, the total Medicare levy and Medicare levy surcharge increased by 4.2% to \$7.9 billion.

Table 2.13 Medicare levy and Medicare levy surcharge, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

	2008–09 ¹		2009–10 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Medicare levy	8,309,478	7,393	8,286,888	7,702
Medicare levy surcharge	193,649	169	201,761	175

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

PERSONAL NET TAX

Box 2.1 Calculating net tax for individuals

Net tax in this chapter refers to the net tax individuals are liable to pay before applying any refundable items. Individual net tax for 2009–10 is calculated as:

	Income
less	Allowable deductions
<i>gives</i>	<i>Taxable income or loss</i>
apply	Marginal tax rates
add	Extra income tax ¹
<i>gives</i>	<i>Gross tax</i>
subtract	Total tax offsets ²
add	Medicare levy
add	Medicare levy surcharge
<i>gives</i>	<i>Net tax³</i>

- ¹ For example, the amount of tax added to ordinary tax when a primary producer's average income exceeds taxable income.
- ² Total tax offsets do not include refundable items for example franking credits and the education tax refund.
- ³ This part of the calculation cannot result in an amount that is less than \$0.

NOTE
Net tax does not equate to tax payable. After the net tax is calculated, refundable items such as PAYG withholding amounts and refundable tax offsets are then credited to give the tax payable or refundable.

In the 2009–10 income year, a total of 9.1 million taxpayers (both Australian residents and non-residents for tax purposes) were liable for \$120.3 billion in net tax (see tables 2.14 and 2.15). Residents were liable for \$120.0 billion (99.7%) of the net tax payable, while non-residents were liable for \$0.3 billion.

The tax-free threshold for Australian residents remained at \$6,000 in 2009–10. Where a taxpayer's residency status changes, the threshold is apportioned in accordance with the month during the year that they cease to be a resident or, in the case of an immigrant, that they commence residency.

Box 2.2 Personal income tax rates for residents, 2009–10 income year

Taxable income	Tax payable
\$0–\$6,000	0% or \$0
\$6,001–\$35,000	Nil plus 15 cents for each \$1 over \$6,000
\$35,001–\$80,000	\$4,350 plus 30 cents for each \$1 over \$35,000
\$80,001–\$180,000	\$17,850 plus 38 cents for each \$1 over \$80,000
\$180,001 or more	\$55,850 plus 45 cents for each \$1 over \$180,000

Table 2.14 Resident individuals' net tax payable, by taxable income, 2009–10 income year

Taxable income	Taxpayers ¹		Net tax payable	
	No.	%	\$m	%
\$6,000 or less	2,381	0.0%	2	0.0%
\$6,001–\$35,000	2,768,550	30.5%	4,754	4.0%
\$35,001–\$80,000	4,720,998	52.1%	46,296	38.6%
\$80,001–\$180,000	1,365,914	15.1%	40,167	33.5%
\$180,001 or more	208,708	2.3%	28,796	24.0%
Total²	9,066,551	100.0%	120,015	100.0%

1 The taxpayer population includes only taxable resident individuals – that is, those with net tax payable of more than \$0.

2 The percentage totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

Box 2.3 Personal income tax rates for non-residents, 2009–10 income year

Taxable income	Tax payable
\$0–\$35,000	29 cents for each \$1
\$35,001–\$80,000	\$10,150 plus 30 cents for each \$1 over \$35,000
\$80,001–\$180,000	\$23,650 plus 38 cents for each \$1 over \$80,000
\$180,001 or more	\$61,650 plus 45 cents for each \$1 over \$180,000

Table 2.15 Non-resident individuals' net tax payable, by taxable income, 2009–10 income year

Taxable income	Taxpayers ¹		Net tax payable	
	No.	%	\$m	%
\$35,000 or less	33,573	85.2%	84	27.0%
\$35,001–\$80,000	3,445	8.7%	51	16.4%
\$80,001–\$180,000	1,695	4.3%	62	19.9%
\$180,001 or more	706	1.8%	114	36.7%
Total²	39,419	100.0%	311	100.0%

1 The taxpayer population includes only taxable non-resident individuals – that is, those with net tax payable of more than \$0.

2 The totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

HIGHER EDUCATION LOAN PROGRAM AND STUDENT FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT SCHEME

Australian students have a choice of payment methods for each semester's university fees:

- full payment up front to the institution
- a deferred repayment to the Australian Government through the tax system.

The Higher Education Loan Program (HELP) system started in 2005, and replaced the older Higher Education Contribution Scheme (HECS). If repaying through the tax system, students are not liable to repay amounts until their HELP repayment income reaches a minimum level. For the 2009–10 income year, the minimum level was \$43,151, up from \$41,595 in 2008–09.

The HELP repayment income is calculated as the sum of the following amounts:

- taxable income
- total reportable fringe benefits amounts
- total net investment loss (which includes net rental loss)
- any exempt foreign employment income amounts
- reportable super contributions.

An additional scheme that operated between 1993 and 2003, called the Student Financial Supplement Scheme (SFSS), allowed certain students access to loans with similar terms and conditions to those available via HELP. While new loans were not made available after 2003, individuals with these loans are still required to make compulsory repayments if their repayment income is above a specified amount – \$43,151 for the 2009–10 income year. Repayments are withheld from refunds as necessary.

For the 2009–10 income year, there was a 1.7% increase in the number of individuals required to make HELP repayments upon assessment, and the amount required to be repaid increased by 5.5%.

Table 2.16 HELP and SFSS debt required to be repaid, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Debt	2008–09 ¹		2009–10 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
HELP assessment debt	346,703	1,119	352,553	1,181
SFSS debt	48,959	82	43,593	76

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

The total HELP debt payable is the amount of debt raised since 1989 that had not been repaid by the end of 2008–09 and 2009–10. Total HELP debt payable grew by 11.7% from 2008–09 to 2009–10, with the number of people who have a total HELP debt growing by 6.6%.

Table 2.17 Total HELP debt payable, by sex and state/territory of residence¹, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years

	No.	2008–09 ² \$m	No.	2009–10 ² \$m
Female				
NSW	236,287	2,927	255,721	3,338
VIC	220,046	2,827	235,295	3,162
QLD	168,848	2,066	179,643	2,294
WA	79,501	942	83,958	1,031
SA	58,573	701	61,782	768
ACT	18,344	240	19,302	261
TAS	17,730	195	18,485	212
NT	7,818	83	8,053	88
Overseas/unknown	9,670	115	10,204	124
Total³	816,817	10,097	872,443	11,277
Male				
NSW	168,037	2,351	181,212	2,683
VIC	151,935	2,191	161,670	2,447
QLD	105,920	1,452	111,356	1,613
WA	51,668	699	54,294	758
SA	39,301	536	41,296	588
ACT	14,225	202	14,985	222
TAS	11,705	144	12,133	154
NT	4,196	48	4,256	51
Overseas/unknown	8,110	101	8,524	109
Total³	555,097	7,724	589,726	8,626
TOTAL³	1,371,914	17,821	1,462,169	19,903

1 The address used to derive the state/territory is the most current address we have on file. This may be different from the address during these financial years.

2 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years does not include nil balances.

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

Of the individuals with an outstanding HELP debt at the end of the 2009–10 income year, 45.0% of people had a HELP debt of \$10,000 or less.

Table 2.18 Outstanding HELP debt balances, by size of outstanding balance, 2009–10 financial year

Outstanding HELP debt	2009–10 ¹ No.
\$1,000 and under	53,243
\$1,000.01–\$2,000	73,110
\$2,000.01–\$4,000	148,693
\$4,000.01–\$6,000	152,516
\$6,000.01–\$8,000	123,762
\$8,000.01–\$10,000	106,949
\$10,000.01–\$12,000	103,732
\$12,000.01–\$14,000	99,469
\$14,000.01–\$16,000	103,442
\$16,000.01–\$18,000	90,327
\$18,000.01–\$20,000	74,069
\$20,000.01–\$30,000	224,071
\$30,000.01–\$40,000	71,669
\$40,000.01–\$50,000	21,976
Over \$50,000	15,141
Total	1,462,169

¹ Only includes clients with an outstanding balance greater than zero as at 30 June 2010.

Tables 2.19, 2.20 and 2.21 do not include people who had a Commonwealth supported place but did not have a debt because they paid their HELP fees up front. As at the end of 2009–10, a total of 2.5 million individuals have participated in the HELP scheme.

Table 2.19 Activity relating to HELP debt between 1989 and 30 June 2010

Activity relating to HELP debt since 1989	No.	\$m
Debt incurred ¹	2,548,653	27,910
Indexation	2,429,733	3,977
Compulsory repayments made	1,541,858	–9,738
Voluntary repayments made	482,467	–1,981
Voluntary repayment bonuses ²	437,431	–247
Write-off	11,035	–59
Other accounting adjustments	40,292	41
Net HELP debt³	2,548,653	19,903

¹ HELP debt incurred refers to an amount of HELP debt posted to an individual's HELP debt. Each semester, debt is posted as one amount. During an income year, an individual can incur a HELP debt for one or more semesters.

² The bonus for voluntary repayments was introduced on 1 January 1996. A bonus of 15% of the voluntary repayment was given for voluntary repayments of \$500 or more. The bonus was reduced to 10% of the voluntary repayment from 1 January 2005.

³ Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers as taxpayers may have had more than one activity relating to their account.

Of the 2.5 million individuals who have or previously had a HELP debt, 42.2% have paid off their debt while 39.2% are yet to make their first repayment. Of those yet to make their first repayment, the majority are those with debts less than three years old.

Table 2.20 Number of individuals, by status of HELP debt, between 1989 and 30 June 2010

Status of HELP debt	No.	%
Paid off	1,075,692	42.2%
Written off	10,792	0.4%
Paying off	465,687	18.3%
No repayments		
debt less than 3 years old ¹	636,201	25.0%
debt more than 3 but less than 5 years old ¹	91,230	3.6%
debt more than 5 years old ¹	269,051	10.6%
Total²	2,548,653	100.00%

¹ Debt is aged based on the last debt posting.

² Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

Individuals who finished repaying their HELP debt by 30 June 2010 took 7.9 years on average to repay their debt.

Table 2.21 Average time taken to make a repayment, by repayment type, for individuals who made a repayment between 1989 and 30 June 2010

Average time by repayment type	Days	Years
Average time to make first compulsory repayment ¹	1,849	5.1
Average time to make first voluntary repayment ²	2,555	7.0
Average time to repay debt (for those that repay)³	2,888	7.9

¹ Calculated by averaging across all individuals who have made a compulsory repayment the amount of time in days between the first date a compulsory repayment posting was effective and the date a debt posting was first effective for them.

² Calculated by averaging across all individuals who have made a voluntary repayment the amount of time in days between the first date a voluntary repayment posting was effective and the date a debt posting was first effective for them.

³ Calculated by averaging across all individuals who have repaid their debt, the amount of time in days between the last effective date on an individual's account which causes the debt to be paid and the date a debt posting was first effective for them. Excludes debts that were written off.

WITHHOLDING TAX

Withholding tax is an amount withheld by a payer that is paid to the ATO in the name of the payee. For many payments it is compulsory for tax to be withheld by the payer, but in some circumstances individuals can choose whether to have tax withheld from a payment for them or to vary the amount withheld.

Of all individuals who lodged a tax return in the 2009–10 income year, 85.1% reported withholding tax to a total value of \$122.7 billion, an increase of 3.4% from 2008–09.

Table 2.22 Tax withholding claimed by individuals on their income tax return, 2009–10 income year

Type of withholding	Non-taxable		Taxable ¹		Total ²	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Income						
Total tax withheld ³	1,671,351	1,852	8,080,011	107,305	9,751,362	109,157
Tax file number (TFN) amounts withheld from gross interest	84,948	15	295,698	63	380,646	77
TFN amounts withheld from dividends	17,171	2	56,177	8	73,348	10
Partnerships and trusts						
Credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted ⁴	770	..	1,997	4	2,767	4
Credit for TFN amounts withheld from interest, dividends, trusts	13,058	4	47,220	19	60,278	23
Share of credit for tax paid by trustee	1,235	1	5,310	22	6,545	23
Share of credit foreign resident withholding ⁴	741	..	2,058	2	2,799	2
Personal services income						
Tax withheld – voluntary agreement	668	1	3,815	32	4,483	33
Tax withheld where ABN not quoted ⁴	138	..	657	2	795	2
Tax withheld – labour hire or other	6,015	5	31,222	192	37,237	197
Net income or loss from business						
Tax withheld – voluntary	872	2	4,969	48	5,841	50
Tax withheld where ABN not quoted ⁴	214	..	664	2	878	2
Tax withheld – labour or other	1,056	1	5,073	33	6,129	34
Tax withheld – foreign resident withholding ⁴	38	..	371	7	409	7
Other income						
Credit for PAYG income tax instalments	119,426	415	1,117,653	12,687	1,237,079	13,102
Tax withheld – lump sum payments in arrears ⁴	402	..	2,032	8	2,434	8
Total²	1,836,501	2,299	8,696,505	120,433	10,533,006	122,732

¹ Taxable individuals are individuals whose net tax was greater than zero.

² Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers as taxpayers may have claimed more than one type of withholding. Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

³ Total tax withheld is the label on page 2 of the individual income tax return which is the sum of the tax withheld boxes on that page.

⁴ '..' means rounded to zero but not zero.

Of individuals lodging an application to vary their income tax withholding in the 2009–10 income year, a majority (69.4%) listed negatively geared real estate as one of their reasons for requesting a variation.

Table 2.23 Reasons listed for variation on income tax withholding variation applications, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Reasons for variation	2008–09 No.	2009–10 No.
Negatively geared real estate	52,133	41,348
Allowances	15,818	14,403
Allowable deductions	3,483	2,984
Other negative gearing: bonds/shares/managed funds/infrastructure	2,807	2,259
Other investments	642	504
Two or more employers: general	488	425
Prior-year losses	385	387
Other reasons: excess tax instalment deductions, entitled to tax credit	447	383
Taxable income is below the tax-free threshold	470	381
Real estate – owned by a trust	456	374
Other negative gearing: other	356	255
Commission sales	117	102
Mobile certificate	60	75
Higher Education Loan Program	93	51
Director's fees	12	38
Super	15	27
Student Financial Supplement Scheme	11	4
Total¹	66,991	59,618

¹ Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers as taxpayers are able to list up to four reasons to vary their income tax withholding.

TAX RETURN ASSESSMENTS

The lodgment of an individual's tax return will generally result in a refund to the individual due to excess withholding credits, applications of deductions, offsets, refundable offsets and franking credits or a debit assessment. For the 2009–10 income year 83.6% of individuals received a refund, with the majority of these being refunds of less than \$2,000.

Table 2.24 Tax refund or debit assessment for individuals, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Refund/debit	No.	2008–09 ¹ \$m	No.	2009–10 ¹ \$m
Refund of \$10,000 or more	251,241	–5,078	234,802	–4,538
Refund between \$8,000 and \$9,999	142,608	–1,267	144,251	–1,280
Refund between \$6,000 and \$7,999	314,557	–2,155	327,221	–2,242
Refund between \$4,000 and \$5,999	776,267	–3,771	798,775	–3,887
Refund between \$2,000 and \$3,999	2,101,796	–5,894	2,156,777	–6,044
Refund between \$1 and \$1,999	6,724,869	–5,895	6,682,463	–5,927
Total refunds²	10,311,338	–24,060	10,344,289	–23,918
No refund or debit	550,486	0	609,967	0
Debit between \$1 and \$2,000	778,369	561	750,004	547
Debit between \$2,001 and \$4,000	231,985	665	228,584	655
Debit between \$4,001 and \$6,000	111,443	548	110,222	542
Debit between \$6,001 and \$8,000	68,243	473	68,617	476
Debit between \$8,001 and \$10,000	47,725	427	47,811	428
Debit of \$10,001 or more	192,126	7,230	220,534	8,327
Total debits²	1,429,891	9,903	1,425,772	10,975
TOTAL²	12,291,715	–14,156	12,380,028	–12,943

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

² Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

SOURCE OF PERSONAL TAX STATISTICS

The statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2009 and 2010 individual income tax returns processed by 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively, and their associated schedules. The statistics reported are not necessarily complete as the proportion of tax returns processed by 31 October each year can vary. The statistics relating to HELP debt in this chapter are sourced from HELP debt transactions from 1989 to 30 June 2010. We recommend you exercise caution when comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years.

Statistics reported in the detailed tables have been updated for the 1999–2000 to 2009–10 income years to include returns processed by 31 October 2011. These statistics cannot be compared to those in previous editions of *Taxation statistics*.

A copy of the individual return form is in the appendix. You can view or download it in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of *Taxation statistics* on our website at www.ato.gov.au

PERSONAL TAX CHAPTER TABLES

The personal tax chapter tables are now on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. You can now view or download all the chapter tables in Excel.

LIST OF PERSONAL TAX DETAILED TABLES

The following personal tax detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. You can view or download the tables as Excel files.

To find out whether a particular item is included in a detailed table, refer to the personal tax detailed tables index included on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of this publication. The table index lists the different items shown in the detailed tables and specifies the tables they appear in.

Table 1 Selected items, by sex and state/territory of residence, 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of taxable, non-taxable, male, female and all personal taxpayers for each state and territory. It also shows the total income, taxable income, net tax payable, average taxable income, average net tax payable, work-related expenses, gifts or donation deductions, total deductions claimed, total business expenses claimed, HELP assessment debts, SFSS assessment debts, and the Medicare levy and Medicare levy surcharge.

Table 2 Selected items, by state/territory/region, 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected income, deductions, tax offsets and other return items of personal taxpayers living in specified regions within different states and territories (for example, major urban, other urban, regional high-urbanisation, regional low-urbanisation, rural and other regions in New South Wales). A region is composed of postcodes grouped together according to specified population ranges.

- **Part A: Taxable individuals** – reports data for taxable individuals only – that is, personal taxpayers with net tax payable of more than \$0.
- **Part B: Non-taxable individuals** – reports data for non-taxable individuals only – that is, personal taxpayers with net tax payable less than or equal to \$0.
- **Part C: All individuals** – reports data for all personal taxpayers.

Table 3 Selected items, by state/territory and postcode, for taxable individuals, 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected income, deductions, tax offsets and other return items of taxable personal taxpayers living in different postcodes (residential postcodes declared by taxpayers on their returns) for each state and territory. In addition, the number of non-taxable individuals residing in different postcodes is shown. The data for each state and territory is presented in separate parts:

- **Part A: New South Wales** – includes data on taxpayers living in residential postcodes in New South Wales
- **Part B: Victoria** – includes data on taxpayers living in residential postcodes in Victoria
- **Part C: Queensland** – includes data on taxpayers living in residential postcodes in Queensland
- **Part D: South Australia** – includes data on taxpayers living in residential postcodes in South Australia
- **Part E: Western Australia** – includes data on taxpayers living in residential postcodes in Western Australia
- **Part F: Tasmania** – includes data on taxpayers living in residential postcodes in Tasmania
- **Part G: Northern Territory** – includes data on taxpayers living in residential postcodes in the Northern Territory
- **Part H: Australian Capital Territory, other taxpayers and total taxpayers** – includes data on taxpayers living in residential postcodes in the Australian Capital Territory. This part also includes data on taxpayers who are living overseas, taxpayers who did not state their residential postcode on their return, taxpayers living in other grouped postcodes and total taxpayers.

Table 4 Selected items, by fine industry, 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected items from personal taxpayer returns. Taxpayers and the data are classified into fine industry groupings (determined by the taxpayer's main source of income) based on the ANZSIC 2006 industry groups.

- **Part A: ATO calculated and miscellaneous items** – contains data on ATO calculated items such as HELP assessment debt, Medicare levy surcharge, net tax and balance payable or refundable. This part also contains the total number of personal taxpayers who lodged returns.
- **Part B: Income, credits, selected deductible, withheld and adjustment items** – contains taxpayer claimed income items, selected deductible and withheld items (items 1–24 on pages 2–3, and 7–8), adjustments items (A1 on page 5 and A4 on page 9) and selected credit items – including 'Credit for interest on early payments' (item C1 on page 9).
- **Part C: Deduction and tax loss items** – contains taxpayer claimed deductions (items D1–D16 on pages 3 and 9) and tax loss items – including tax losses of earlier years claimed (item L1 on page 3).
- **Part D: Tax offset items** – contains tax offsets claimed by taxpayers on their return (items T1–T14 on pages 4 and 9) and other tax offsets calculated by the ATO on behalf of taxpayers.
- **Part E: Business and professional items** – contains items from the business and professional items schedule for individuals.

❗ To meet privacy regulations, statistics for some items are not reported by fine industries in the different parts of this table. Statistics on items showing a low number of records are reported in table 10 (Selected items, by broad industry).

Table 5 All items, by taxable income, 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items taxpayers declare on their personal tax return and items calculated by the ATO, based on information provided on the return. Taxpayers and the data are classified by taxable status (non-taxable and taxable) and are grouped by taxable income.

- **Part A: ATO calculated and miscellaneous items** – contains data on ATO calculated items such as HELP assessment debt, Medicare levy surcharge, net tax and balance payable or refundable. This part also contains the total number of personal taxpayers who lodged returns.
- **Part B: Income, credits, selected deductible, withheld and adjustment items** – contains taxpayer claimed income items, selected deductible and withheld items (items 1–24 on pages 2–3, and 7–8), adjustments items (A1 on page 5 and A4 on page 9) and selected credit items – including ‘Credit for interest on early payments’ (item C1 on page 9).
- **Part C: Deduction and tax loss items** – contains taxpayer claimed deductions (items D1–D16 on pages 3 and 9) and tax loss items – including tax losses of earlier years claimed (item L1 on page 3).
- **Part D: Tax offset items** – contains tax offsets claimed by taxpayers on their return (items T1–T14 on pages 4 and 9) and other tax offsets calculated by the ATO on behalf of taxpayers – such as the averaging tax offset.
- **Part E: Business and professional items** – contains items from the business and professional items schedule for individuals.

Table 6 Number of individuals, by broad industry and state/territory/region, 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of personal taxpayers classified by broad industry in specified regions in different states and territories (for example, major urban, other urban, regional-high urbanisation, regional-low urbanisation, rural and other regions in New South Wales). A region category is composed of postcodes grouped together according to specified population ranges. The broad industry groups used to classify personal taxpayers are based on the ANZSIC 2006 industry groups.

Table 7 Selected items for income years 1978–79 to 2009–10

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected items from the individual tax return (including items calculated by the ATO) for all income years between 1978–79 and 2009–10.

Table 8 Non-resident individuals selected items, by taxable income, 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected items from the individual tax return of non-resident taxpayers only. For this table, taxpayers and the data are grouped by taxable income.

Table 9 One percentile distribution, by taxable income, 2009–10 income year

This table shows a distribution of taxable income, total income, net tax and number of taxpayers. Taxable income is distributed across 100 quantiles, with each quantile containing 1% of the total number of taxpayers. The table shows the number of male and female taxpayers, and the amount and proportion of total income, taxable income and net tax for each quantile.

Table 10 Selected items, by broad industry, 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected items that are not included in personal tax detailed table 4 (Selected items, by fine industry). Taxpayers and the data are classified into broad industry groupings (determined by the taxpayer's main source of business income) based on the ANZSIC 2006 industry groups.

Table 11 Selected items, by age, sex, taxable status and taxable income, 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of male, female and total personal taxpayers classified into different age brackets (from ‘under 18’ to ‘75 years and over’) and broken down by taxable income. The pension income, net tax payable, taxable income and total income of male, female and total taxpayers in the different age brackets and taxable income ranges are also shown.

Table 12 Selected items, by sex, partner status, state/territory and taxable income, 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of single and partnered male, female and total personal taxpayers, classified by state or territory and broken down by taxable income. The taxable income, total income and net tax payable of male, female and total taxpayers in the different states, territories and taxable income ranges are also shown.

Table 13 Selected items, by occupation code and sex, 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected income, deductions, tax offsets, and other return items of taxable personal taxpayers classified by salary and wage occupation codes. In addition, the number of non-taxable individuals classified by occupation code is shown. The occupation codes are based on information provided on the individual tax return.

- **Part A: Males** – contains data for male taxpayers only
- **Part B: Females** – contains data for female taxpayers only
- **Part C: All individuals** – contains data for all personal taxpayers

Table 14 All items, by total income, 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items taxpayers declare on their personal tax return and items calculated by the ATO, based on information provided on the return. Taxpayers and the data are broken down by total income.

- **Part A: ATO calculated and miscellaneous items** – contains data on ATO calculated items such as HELP assessment debt, Medicare levy surcharge, net tax and balance payable or refundable. This part also contains the total number of personal taxpayers who lodged returns.
- **Part B: Income, credits, selected deductible, withheld and adjustment items** – contains taxpayer claimed income items, selected deductible and withheld items (items 1–24 on pages 2–3, and 13–15), adjustments items (A1 on page 7 and A4 on page 16) and selected credit items – including 'Credit for interest on early payments' (item C1 on page 16).
- **Part C: Deduction and tax loss items** – contains taxpayer claimed deductions (items D1–D16 on pages 4 and 15) and tax loss items – including tax losses of earlier years claimed (item L1 on page 4).
- **Part D: Tax offset items** – contains tax offsets claimed by taxpayers on their return (items T1–T14 on pages 5 and 16) and other tax offsets calculated by the ATO on behalf of taxpayers – such as the averaging tax offset.
- **Part E: Business and professional items** – contains items from the business and professional items schedule for individuals.

Table 15 Taxpayers with business income, all items, by total business income, 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items taxpayers declare on their personal tax return and items calculated by the ATO, based on information provided on the return. Taxpayers and the data are broken down by total business income.

The statistics in the table refer only to taxpayers who had business income or losses. These are taxpayers who declared primary or non-primary production business income or losses at the following items on the business and professional items schedule: gross payments where ABN not quoted, gross payments – voluntary agreement, gross payments – labour hire or other specified payments, assessable government industry payments and/or other business income.

- **Part A: ATO calculated and miscellaneous items** – contains data on ATO calculated items such as HELP assessment debt, Medicare levy surcharge, net tax and balance payable or refundable. This part also contains the total number of personal taxpayers who lodged returns.
- **Part B: Income, credits, selected deductible, withheld and adjustment items** – contains taxpayer claimed income items, selected deductible and withheld items (items 1–24 on pages 2–3, and 7–8), adjustments items (A1 on page 5 and A4 on page 9) and selected credit items – including ‘Credit for interest on early payments’ (item C1 on page 9).
- **Part C: Deduction and tax loss items** – contains taxpayer claimed deductions (items D1–D16 on pages 3 and 9) and tax loss items – including tax losses of earlier years claimed (item L1 on page 3).
- **Part D: Tax offset items** – contains tax offsets claimed by taxpayers on their return (items T1–T14 on pages 4 and 9) and other tax offsets calculated by the ATO on behalf of taxpayers – such as the averaging tax offset.
- **Part E: Business and professional items** – contains items from the business and professional items schedule for individuals.

Table 16 Rental property schedules, by state of property, 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of rental property schedules by the state/territory location of the property, for all income and expense items on the schedule.

❗ The number of schedules does not correlate to the number of rental properties because of double counting. Properties can be jointly owned, or can be bought and sold during the same income year, resulting in more than one schedule being completed by different individuals for the same property.

Table 17 Taxable income compared to total income, by ranges, 2009–10 income year

This table shows the distribution of taxable individuals across taxable income and total income groupings.

Table 18 Individuals incurring a HELP debt posting during an income year, by birth year range, 2007–08 to 2009–10 income years

This table shows the number of individuals who incurred a HELP debt posting, by birth year range, during the 2007–08 to 2009–10 income years. It also shows the total value of the debt postings raised and the value of payments made for these individuals.

Table 19 HELP debt by age of debt since 1989, as at 30 June 2010

This table shows the number of individuals who have a debt by the end of the 2009–10 income year, and the sum of their debt by the age of the debt in years.

Table 20 Postcodes of individuals with a HELP debt since 1989 yet to be repaid by 30 June 2010

This table shows the number of individuals who have a debt as at 30 June 2010, and the sum of their debt by postcode.

Table 21 All items, by lodgment method, 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items taxpayers declare on their personal tax return and items calculated by the ATO based on information provided on the return. Taxpayers and the data are classified by the method by which they have lodged their income tax returns, either via e-tax, a tax agent or self prepared on paper.

- **Part A: ATO calculated and miscellaneous items** – contains data on ATO calculated items such as HELP assessment debt, Medicare levy surcharge, net tax and balance payable or refundable. This part also contains the total number of personal taxpayers who lodged returns.

- **Part B: Income, credits, selected deductible, withheld and adjustment items** – contains taxpayer claimed income items, selected deductible and withheld items (items 1–24 on pages 2–3, and 7–8), adjustments items (A1 on page 5 and A4 on page 9) and selected credit items – including ‘Credit for interest on early payments’ (item C1 on page 9).
- **Part C: Deduction and tax loss items** – contains taxpayer claimed deductions (items D1–D16 on pages 3 and 9) and tax loss items – including tax losses of earlier years claimed (item L1 on page 3).
- **Part D: Tax offset items** – contains tax offsets claimed by taxpayers on their return (items T1–T14 on pages 4 and 9) and other tax offsets calculated by the ATO on behalf of taxpayers – such as the averaging tax offset.
- **Part E: Business and professional items** – contains items from the business and professional items schedule for individuals.

Table 22 Overview of the individual tax system, 1950–51 to 2009–10

This detailed table provides an overview of various aspects of the tax system that applied to individuals in each income year. This includes the tax rates and thresholds that applied, general offsets allowed and associated thresholds, Medicare rates and thresholds.

- **Part A: 1950–51 to 1959–60**
- **Part B: 1960–61 to 1969–70**
- **Part C: 1970–71 to 1979–80**
- **Part D: 1980–81 to 1989–90**
- **Part E: 1990–91 to 1999–00**
- **Part F: 2000–01 to 2009–10**

Table 23 Individuals with net income from business operations, by broad industry, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

This table shows numbers and amounts of net business income and net business losses for 2008–09 and 2009–10. The broad industry groups used to classify personal taxpayers are based on the ANZSIC 2006 industry groups.

Table 24 Medicare levy surcharge by age, sex and income, 2009–10 income year

This table shows numbers and amounts of Medicare levy surcharge by age, sex and income.

Table 25 Pre-filing statistics, 2007–08 to 2009–10 income years

This is a series of graphs showing when data is received by the ATO for the pre-fill service

- **Part A: Pay as you go (PAYG) data available for pre-filing**
- **Part B: Government data available for pre-filing**
- **Part C: Interest data available for pre-filing**
- **Part D: Dividends data available for pre-filing**
- **Part E: Managed funds data available for pre-filing**
- **Part F: Private health insurance policy details available for pre-filing**

Table 26 Individuals, by average taxable income and location, 2009–10 income year

This is a series of maps showing the distribution of individuals’ average taxable income across Australia, the states and territories by their residential postcode.

- **Part A: New South Wales**
- **Part B: Victoria**
- **Part C: Queensland**
- **Part D: South Australia**
- **Part E: Western Australia**
- **Part F: Tasmania**
- **Part G: Northern Territory**
- **Part H: Australian Capital Territory**
- **Part I: Australia**

- ❗ To meet privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in these tables.

Page numbers refer to the 2010 individual income tax return form used by tax agents on behalf of their clients. A copy of this form is in the appendix.

03 Companies and petroleum resource rent tax

CHAPTER 03

OVERVIEW

For the 2009–10 income year:

- 777,207 companies lodged returns, a 1.9% increase from 2008–09
- companies reported total income of \$2,212 billion, a 2.6% decrease from 2008–09
- total company expenses were \$2,027 billion, a 5.4% decrease from 2008–09
- companies were liable for \$50.4 billion in net tax, a 10.6% decrease from 2008–09.

For the 2010–11 financial year, petroleum resource rent tax (PRRT) totalled \$1.0 billion.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information on companies, as reported on their income tax returns. For income tax purposes, a company is a body corporate or any unincorporated body of persons, but does not include a partnership and a non-entity joint venture. Limited partnerships, corporate unit trusts and public trading trusts are also treated as companies.

Companies pay income tax in instalments (pay as you go instalments or PAYGI), some of which are paid during the income year in which the income is derived, or in a single lump sum paid during the subsequent year. For the majority of companies, the income year is the same as the financial year. However, some companies use a substituted accounting period.

Companies pay a flat rate of tax, without a tax-free threshold. From the 2001–02 income year, the tax rate for public and private companies is 30%. Other companies such as retirement savings account providers, pooled development funds, credit unions, non-profit companies and life insurance and friendly society companies have various other tax rates.

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

Statistics for the 2009–10 income year reported in this chapter may have been affected by:

- increase in the expenditure cap from \$1 million to \$2 million on eligible research and development claimable under the research and development tax offset
- changes to the taxation of financial arrangements (TOFA).

The following new labels were added to the 2010 company tax return:

- Taxation of financial arrangements (TOFA) (item 5M)
- Income from financial arrangements (TOFA) (item 6K)
- Expenses from financial arrangements (TOFA) (item 6L)
- TOFA income from financial arrangements not included in item 6 (item 7E)
- TOFA deductions from financial arrangements not included in item 6 (item 7W)
- TOFA transitional balancing adjustment (item 8R)
- TOFA gains from unrealised movements in the value of financial arrangements (item 8S).

COMPANY RETURNS

Generally, every resident company that derives assessable income from any source, and every non-resident company that derives assessable income from Australian sources, are required to lodge a company tax return. A resident non-profit company is not required to lodge a return if its taxable income is less than \$416.

For the 2009–10 income year, a total of 777,207 companies lodged returns. This represents a 1.9% increase on the number lodging in 2008–09.

Table 3.1 Companies¹, by taxable status, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Taxable status	2008–09 ²		2009–10 ²	
	No.	%	No.	%
Non-taxable companies	452,137	59.3	475,371	61.2
Taxable companies ³	310,305	40.7	301,836	38.8
Total	762,442	100.0	777,207	100.0

1 The term 'companies' above may represent a consolidated group of companies for income tax purposes, rather than a single entity.

2 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

3 Taxable companies are defined as companies with net tax of more than \$0.

In the 2009–10 income year, 13.6% of total companies operated in the professional, scientific and technical services industry, followed by 13.4% in the rental, hiring and real estate services industry. The financial and insurance services industry recorded the biggest fall with 2,512 fewer companies in 2009–10.

Table 3.2 Companies¹, by industry, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Industry ²	No.	2008–09 ³	No.	2009–10 ³
		%		%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	16,849	2.2	16,675	2.1
Mining	4,179	0.5	4,285	0.6
Manufacturing	38,295	5.0	38,019	4.9
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	2,145	0.3	2,213	0.3
Construction	93,772	12.3	96,489	12.4
Wholesale trade	39,847	5.2	40,818	5.3
Retail trade	43,299	5.7	44,679	5.7
Accommodation and food services	21,065	2.8	22,189	2.9
Transport, postal and warehousing	33,419	4.4	33,696	4.3
Information media and telecommunications	8,705	1.1	8,928	1.1
Financial and insurance services	93,443	12.3	90,931	11.7
Rental, hiring and real estate services	103,932	13.6	104,305	13.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	102,785	13.5	105,612	13.6
Administrative and support services	24,071	3.2	24,958	3.2
Public administration and safety	3,201	0.4	3,200	0.4
Education and training	7,381	1.0	7,836	1.0
Health care and social assistance	26,794	3.5	27,279	3.5
Arts and recreation services	6,829	0.9	6,921	0.9
Other services	26,084	3.4	26,640	3.4
Other ⁴	66,347	8.7	71,534	9.2
Total⁵	762,442	100.0	777,207	100.0

1 Includes all companies that lodged returns (taxable and non-taxable).

2 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

3 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

4 Includes companies lodging under the 'nil company returns' code, which includes non-taxable companies or companies with nil company returns – no income, expense or balance sheet data present; companies that did not state their industry; and/or companies registered under the government administration and defence industry code.

5 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

Box 3.1 Company size, by total income

For the purposes of this chapter:

Total income is the amount a company declared under Income, item 6S, on page 3 of the 2010 company tax return.

Loss/nil companies have a total income equal to or less than \$0.

Micro companies have a total income equal to or more than \$1 but less than \$2 million.

Small companies have a total income equal to or more than \$2 million but less than \$10 million.

Medium companies have a total income equal to or more than \$10 million but less than \$100 million.

Large companies have a total income equal to or more than \$100 million but less than \$250 million.

Very large companies have a total income equal to or more than \$250 million.

In terms of company size, 77.3% of companies were micro companies in the 2009–10 income year, while only 0.1% of companies were very large companies. There was a slight increase in the proportion of companies in a loss/nil situation when compared to 2008–09.

Table 3.3 Companies¹, by company size, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Company size	2008–09 ²		2009–10 ²	
	No.	%	No.	%
Loss/nil	103,263	13.5	112,415	14.5
Micro	595,777	78.1	600,431	77.3
Small	48,723	6.4	49,419	6.4
Medium	12,676	1.7	12,916	1.7
Large	1,078	0.1	1,099	0.1
Very large	925	0.1	927	0.1
Total³	762,442	100.0	777,207	100.0

1 Includes all companies that lodged returns (taxable and non-taxable).

2 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

COMPANY INCOME

For the 2009–10 income year, companies reported total income of \$2,212 billion, a decrease of 2.6% from 2008–09. The mining industry, recorded the largest decrease in income with a \$49.6 billion or 26.2% fall.

Table 3.4 Company income, by industry, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Industry ¹	2008–09 ²		2009–10 ²	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21,369	0.9	23,559	1.1
Mining	189,263	8.3	139,593	6.3
Manufacturing	272,140	12.0	265,687	12.0
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	37,335	1.6	35,592	1.6
Construction	138,894	6.1	143,343	6.5
Wholesale trade	384,654	16.9	355,354	16.1
Retail trade	222,131	9.8	230,923	10.4
Accommodation and food services	30,581	1.3	32,739	1.5
Transport, postal and warehousing	91,025	4.0	88,098	4.0
Information media and telecommunications	67,666	3.0	69,284	3.1
Financial and insurance services	512,250	22.5	512,092	23.2
Rental, hiring and real estate services	41,849	1.8	41,869	1.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	117,663	5.2	119,667	5.4
Administrative and support services	41,057	1.8	41,943	1.9
Public administration and safety	4,182	0.2	4,377	0.2
Education and training	4,464	0.2	4,438	0.2
Health care and social assistance	25,450	1.1	25,636	1.2
Arts and recreation services	12,953	0.6	13,007	0.6
Other services	21,454	0.9	22,151	1.0
Other ³	35,797	1.6	42,664	1.9
Total⁴	2,272,179	100.0	2,212,017	100.0

1 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

2 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

3 Includes companies lodging under the 'nil company returns' code, which includes non-taxable companies or companies with nil company returns – no income, expense or balance sheet data present; companies that did not state their industry; and/or companies registered under the government administration and defence industry code.

4 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

For the 2009–10 income year, 72.8% or \$1,610.8 billion of company income was derived from sales of goods and services. Other gross income recorded the largest fall, decreasing by \$25.3 billion to 13.2% of total company income.

Table 3.5 Company income, by source, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Source of income	No.	2008–09 ¹ \$m	No.	2009–10 ¹ \$m
Sales of goods and services	276,441	1,629,948	287,851	1,610,805
Other gross income	321,640	316,715	322,775	291,429
Gross interest	400,177	202,534	395,915	183,391
Gross rents/leasing/hiring	64,149	33,573	65,098	36,192
Unrealised gains on revaluation of assets to fair value	1,287	18,990	1,750	28,213
Gross distribution from trusts	67,737	28,678	61,898	27,013
Gross dividends	54,491	32,375	53,304	26,019
Gross distribution from partnerships	10,423	4,742	9,841	4,159
Assessable government industry payments	34,575	2,644	35,580	2,523
Gross payments subject to foreign resident withholding	742	1,192	866	1,149
Fringe benefit employee contributions	67,637	537	73,652	649
Income from financial arrangements (TOFA) ²	n.a.	n.a.	62	258
Gross payments where ABN not quoted	256	149	248	204
Forestry managed investment scheme income	256	101	255	13
Total^{3,4}	661,169	2,272,179	666,609	2,212,017

1 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

2 New label added to the 2009–10 tax return.

3 Components do not add to the number of companies as companies may declare more than one type of income.

4 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

COMPANY EXPENSES

For the 2009–10 income year, company expenses totalled \$2,027.6 billion, a decrease of 5.4% from 2008–09. The retail trade industry recorded the largest increase in expenses of \$7.9 billion while the majority of industries experienced a decrease in expenses.

Table 3.6 Company expenses, by industry, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Industry ¹	\$m	2008–09 ² %	\$m	2009–10 ² %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21,151	1.0	23,073	1.1
Mining	144,909	6.8	106,934	5.3
Manufacturing	265,281	12.4	251,183	12.4
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	33,636	1.6	34,570	1.7
Construction	134,362	6.3	135,745	6.7
Wholesale trade	369,913	17.3	335,846	16.6
Retail trade	213,867	10.0	221,772	10.9
Accommodation and food services	30,320	1.4	31,041	1.5
Transport, postal and warehousing	87,966	4.1	84,558	4.2
Information media and telecommunications	64,727	3.0	60,224	3.0
Financial and insurance services	493,228	23.0	454,209	22.4
Rental, hiring and real estate services	39,329	1.8	36,939	1.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	109,654	5.1	113,006	5.6
Administrative and support services	39,597	1.8	40,034	2.0
Public administration and safety	3,910	0.2	4,090	0.2
Education and training	4,072	0.2	4,059	0.2
Health care and social assistance	24,299	1.1	23,557	1.2
Arts and recreation services	12,330	0.6	12,504	0.6
Other services	20,495	1.0	20,900	1.0
Other ³	29,660	1.4	33,314	1.6
Total⁴	2,142,705	100.0	2,027,560	100.0

¹ The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

² Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

³ Includes companies lodging under the 'nil company returns' code, which includes non-taxable companies or companies with nil company returns – no income, expense or balance sheet data present; companies that did not state their industry; and/or companies registered under the government administration and defence industry code.

⁴ Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

For the 2009–10 income year, 47.5% of total company expenses was related to the cost of sales. The largest fall in company expenses from any one source, in percentage terms, was from unrealised losses on the revaluation of assets to fair value, with a 51.8% fall for 2009–10.

Table 3.7 Company expenses, by type, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Type of expense	No.	2008–09 ¹ \$m	No.	2009–10 ¹ \$m
Cost of sales	235,788	976,629	242,008	962,144
Other expenses	676,120	666,583	689,357	618,617
Interest expenses within Australia	303,662	153,558	296,876	135,224
Contractor/subcontractor and commission expenses	142,916	78,178	147,989	76,561
Depreciation expenses	438,146	58,542	446,186	61,223
Rent expenses	221,434	35,283	226,952	36,478
Interest expenses overseas	8,685	35,774	9,472	26,569
Employee superannuation	318,757	27,100	320,382	25,502
Unrealised losses on the revaluation of assets to fair value	3,621	47,296	2,396	22,789
Repairs and maintenance	274,655	18,251	276,451	19,083
Motor vehicle expenses	333,406	10,953	340,763	11,038
Bad debts	41,826	10,997	41,325	9,171
Lease expenses within Australia	54,463	8,128	49,690	7,924
Royalty expenses within Australia	5,280	9,908	5,457	7,620
Royalty expenses overseas	1,446	4,845	1,516	5,638
Lease expenses overseas	1,227	584	1,553	998
Expenses from financial arrangements (TOFA) ²	n.a.	n.a.	204	732
Foreign resident withholding expenses	204	95	339	249
Total^{3,4}	685,230	2,142,705	698,114	2,027,560

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

² New label added to the 2009–10 tax return.

³ Components do not add to the number of companies as companies may claim more than one type of expense.

⁴ Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

COMPANY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

For the 2009–10 income year, companies reported total assets of \$6,220 billion. This represents an increase of \$13.5 billion, or 0.2%, compared to 2008–09. Total company liabilities rose in 2009–10 by \$187 billion, an increase of 3.9%.

Table 3.8 Company assets and liabilities, by company size, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Company size	Total liabilities		2008–09 ¹ Total assets		Total liabilities		2009–10 ¹ Total assets	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
Loss/nil	18,140	0.4	34,452	0.6	23,788	0.5	49,487	0.8
Micro	182,065	3.7	341,187	5.5	178,121	3.5	348,484	5.6
Small	122,752	2.5	215,790	3.5	127,441	2.5	221,439	3.6
Medium	290,978	6.0	450,541	7.3	310,966	6.2	450,996	7.3
Large	200,565	4.1	290,147	4.7	217,602	4.3	312,351	5.0
Very large	4,048,092	83.2	4,874,300	78.5	4,192,117	83.0	4,837,180	77.8
Total²	4,862,592	100.0	6,206,417	100.0	5,050,035	100.0	6,219,936	100.0

1 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

2 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

COMPANY NET TAX

The definition of net tax is used to categorise companies as being taxable or non-taxable. A taxable company is one required to pay income tax in a specific financial year. This is where net tax is more than \$0. Non-taxable companies are defined as those not required to pay income tax for a specific financial year. This includes not-for-profit entities and those with net tax less than or equal to \$0.

Box 3.2 Calculating net tax for companies¹

Company net tax is calculated as:	
	Total income (income – item 6S)
less	Total expenses (expenses – item 6Q)
<i>gives</i>	<i>Total profit or loss (item 6T)</i>
add or subtract	Reconciliation items ²
<i>gives</i>	<i>Taxable or net income (calculation statement – item A)³</i>
apply	Relevant tax rate ⁴
<i>gives</i>	<i>Gross tax (calculation statement – item B)</i>
subtract	Rebates/tax offsets, foreign income tax offset, franking deficit tax offset (calculation statement – items C, D and E)
<i>gives</i>	<i>Tax payable⁵</i>
subtract	Other refundable credits (calculation statement – item Z)
<i>gives</i>	<i>Net tax</i>

1 Items in brackets refer to company tax return labels from the 2010 company income tax return.

2 These are adjustments made for items where the tax treatment differs from the company's accounting treatment.

3 If a company has a taxable income of \$1 or more at 'Taxable income or loss' item 7T, this amount is transferred to 'Taxable or net income', calculation statement item A.

4 The general company rate is 30%, but other rates may apply to certain entities such as life insurance companies and non-profit organisations. This rate only applies to positive taxable income.

5 Located below item G of the calculation statement on the company income tax return form.

NOTE

Net tax does not equate to total tax payable. After the net tax is calculated, PAYG instalments and other credits are applied and any R&D tax offset is credited to give total tax payable or refundable.

Companies were liable for \$50.4 billion in net tax for the 2009–10 income year, a 10.6% decrease from 2008–09. This decrease was led by the mining industry which had a 49.3% fall in net tax. This industry's contribution to total company net tax fell from 23.7% of total net tax in 2008–09 to 13.5% in 2009–10.

For the 2009–10 income year, very large companies accounted for 0.2% of the total number of taxable companies, but were liable for 58.2% of total company net tax. Conversely, the micro company segment represented the largest proportion of total company numbers, accounting for 85.3% of companies, but were liable for only 11.5% of the total net tax payable.

Table 3.9 Company net tax of taxable companies¹, by company size, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Company size	2008–09 ²		2009–10 ²	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Loss/nil	341	74	411	39
Micro	266,829	5,798	257,505	5,798
Small	32,692	4,844	33,260	5,079
Medium	9,022	6,611	9,291	7,275
Large	781	3,096	742	2,853
Very large	640	35,926	627	29,333
Total³	310,305	56,349	301,836	50,377

1 Taxable companies are defined as companies with net tax of more than \$0.

2 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

In the 2009–10 income year, public companies accounted for \$29.9 billion (59.4%) of total net tax, but represented only 1.1% of the number of taxable companies. Private companies accounted for \$20.2 billion (40.1%) of total net tax, but represented 88.3% of taxable companies.

Table 3.10 Company net tax, by company type, 2009–10 income year¹

Company type	Taxable companies ² No.	Net tax \$m	Average net tax ³ \$
Public company	3,267	29,926	9,160,229
Private company	266,623	20,186	75,711
Public trading trust	99	103	1,042,602
Limited partnership	386	56	144,345
Cooperative	836	84	99,909
Strata title	29,990	16	541
Corporate unit trust	16	1	38,348
Non-profit organisation	613	5	8,014
Pooled development fund ⁴	5	..	1,279
Other ⁴	1	..	74
Total⁵	301,836	50,377	166,902

- 1 Data for the 2009–10 income year includes data processed up to 31 October 2011.
- 2 Taxable companies are defined as companies with net tax of more than \$0.
- 3 Average net tax figures are derived from actual (not rounded) net tax figures and taxable company numbers.
- 4 ‘..’ means rounded to zero but not zero.
- 5 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

In the 2009–10 income year, 1.2% of taxable companies were each liable for \$1 million or more in net tax. In aggregate, these companies were liable for 75.1% of total company net tax.

Table 3.11 Taxable companies, by net tax, 2009–10 income year¹

Net tax	Taxable companies ²		Net tax	
	No.	%	\$m	%
\$1–\$9,999	159,372	52.8	426	0.8
\$10,000–\$49,999	82,412	27.3	1,978	3.9
\$50,000–\$99,999	24,983	8.3	1,766	3.5
\$100,000–\$499,999	27,835	9.2	5,802	11.5
\$500,000–\$999,999	3,711	1.2	2,561	5.1
\$1,000,000 or more	3,523	1.2	37,844	75.1
Total³	301,836	100.0	50,377	100.0

- 1 Data for the 2009–10 income year includes data processed up to 31 October 2011.
- 2 Taxable companies are defined as companies with net tax of more than \$0.
- 3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

Box 3.3 Non-taxable companies

In general, non-taxable companies are companies with net tax less than or equal to \$0.

They include:

- companies trading at a loss, which can be due to poor trading performance (such as poor sales or cost control performance) or to the nature of a company’s activities
- companies whose trading profits are offset by reconciliation – this is where profits based on a company’s trading activities are offset by adjustments made by reconciliation items such as deductions for the decline in value of depreciating assets, capital works deductions and other deductible expenses. The 2010 company tax return includes a list of possible reconciliation items.

In the 2009–10 income year, the number of non-taxable companies increased by 5.1% from the previous year. Those companies that reported a positive trading profit which was fully offset by reconciliation items, recorded the largest increase in number at 10.7%.

Table 3.12 Non-taxable companies¹, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

	No.	2008–09 ² % ³	No.	2009–10 ² % ³
Trading at a loss	264,244	34.7	272,985	35.1
Reported zero trading profit and zero non-trading income	66,177	8.7	70,296	9.0
Reported zero trading profit, with some non-trading income offset by reconciliation items	9,300	1.2	9,242	1.2
Reported positive trading profit which was fully offset by reconciliation items	101,100	13.3	111,928	14.4
Reported a trading profit, but had other credits to offset their tax liability	11,316	1.5	10,920	1.4
Total	452,137	59.3	475,371	61.2

1 Non-taxable companies are defined as companies with net tax less than or equal to \$0.

2 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

3 The percentage is calculated as a percentage of total companies, not a percentage of non-taxable companies.

The mining industry had the highest proportion of non-taxable companies to total companies within its industry at 73.2%. The rental, hiring and real estate services industry had the largest increase in proportion between 2008–09 and 2009–10, rising from 48.8% to 53.4%.

Table 3.13 Non-taxable companies¹, by industry, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Industry ²	2008–09 ³ Percentage of total companies		2009–10 ³ Percentage of total companies	
	Non-taxable No.	%	Non-taxable No.	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	11,565	68.6	11,698	70.2
Mining	2,973	71.1	3,138	73.2
Manufacturing	22,740	59.4	23,153	60.9
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	1,305	60.8	1,392	62.9
Construction	57,239	61.0	60,086	62.3
Wholesale trade	23,758	59.6	24,371	59.7
Retail trade	26,821	61.9	28,066	62.8
Accommodation and food services	14,728	69.9	15,607	70.3
Transport, postal and warehousing	21,568	64.5	22,404	66.5
Information media and telecommunications	6,025	69.2	6,305	70.6
Financial and insurance services	52,737	56.4	52,561	57.8
Rental, hiring and real estate services	50,676	48.8	55,668	53.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	62,483	60.8	65,630	62.1
Administrative and support services	14,571	60.5	15,304	61.3
Public administration and safety	1,951	60.9	1,987	62.1
Education and training	4,873	66.0	5,242	66.9
Health care and social assistance	15,535	58.0	15,757	57.8
Arts and recreation services	4,685	68.6	4,902	70.8
Other services	15,944	61.1	16,727	62.8
Other ⁴	39,960	60.2	45,373	63.4
Total	452,137	59.3	475,371	61.2

1 Non-taxable companies are defined as companies with net tax less than or equal to \$0.

2 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

3 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

4 Includes companies lodging under the 'nil company returns' code, which includes non-taxable companies or companies with nil company returns – no income, expense or balance sheet data present; companies that did not state their industry; and/or companies registered under the government administration and defence industry code.

PETROLEUM RESOURCE RENT TAX

Petroleum resource rent tax (PRRT) was introduced with effect from 1 July 1986 as a secondary tax on profits from all offshore petroleum projects, except certain North–West Shelf projects and projects in the Joint Petroleum Development Area in the Timor Sea.

Like royalties, PRRT payments are allowable deductions when calculating income tax. The tax is calculated at 40% of 'excess' profit (a tax on economic rent of the petroleum resource), which is the excess of assessable receipts over deductible expenditure and eligible transferred exploration expenditure.

The tax is paid to the ATO quarterly, with the first three instalment payments made in October, January and April respectively. A final payment and annual return are due within 60 days of the end of a year of tax. As the PRRT regime operates under a self assessment system, a final payment is due at lodgment of the annual return and any refund would be processed after lodgment.

In the 2010–11 financial year, PRRT decreased by 16.9% to \$1.0 billion, mainly due to increased development expenditure.

Table 3.14 Petroleum resource rent tax, 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years

Petroleum resource rent tax (PRRT)	2009–10 No.	2010–11 No.
Number of taxpayers	71	71
	\$m	\$m
Assessable receipts	9,803	12,049
Expenditure – class 2 general ¹	14,165	15,063
Expenditure – class 2 exploration ²	1,625	1,649
Expenditure – other	362	506
<i>Expenditure – total</i>	<i>16,152</i>	<i>17,217</i>
Transferred expenditure – section 45a ³	637	845
Transferred expenditure – section 45b ⁴	458	731
<i>Transferred expenditure – total</i>	<i>1,095</i>	<i>1,576</i>
Taxable profit	3,151	2,618
Carry forward expenditure	10,595	9,362
Total PRRT paid on taxable profit	1,260	1,047

1 General project operating expenditure (drilling plant and equipment, pipelines and wage costs) incurred on or after 1 July 1990.

2 Project exploration expenditure (exploration and appraisal drilling) incurred on or after 1 July 1990.

3 Exploration expenditure incurred on or after 1 July 1990 transferred from other petroleum projects of a taxpayer.

4 Exploration expenditure incurred on or after 1 July 1990 transferred from other petroleum projects within a wholly owned group of companies.

5 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

SOURCE OF COMPANY AND PRRT STATISTICS

The company statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2009 and 2010 company income tax returns processed by 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively. The statistics reported are not necessarily complete as the proportion of tax returns processed by 31 October each year can vary. We recommend you exercise caution when comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years.

The PRRT statistics were sourced from PRRT instalment statements and PRRT returns for the 2010 and 2011 financial years. These statements were processed by 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

Statistics in the detailed tables have been updated for the 1989–90 to 2009–10 income years to include returns processed by 31 October 2011. These statistics cannot be compared to those in previous editions of *Taxation statistics*.

A copy of the company return form is in the appendix. You can view or download it in PDF format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of *Taxation statistics* on our website at www.ato.gov.au

COMPANY AND PRRT CHAPTER TABLES

The company and PRRT chapter tables are now on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. You can now view or download all the chapter tables in Excel.

LIST OF COMPANY AND PRRT DETAILED TABLES

The following detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. You can view or download all the detailed tables in PDF or Excel format.

To find out whether a particular item is included in a detailed table, refer to the company detailed table index included on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of this publication. The index lists the different items shown in the detailed tables and specifies which table they appear in.

Table 1 Selected items, by net tax and company type, 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected items such as total income, taxable income, total credits/rebates, total refundable credits, net tax and net capital gains for public, private, other and total companies, broken down by net tax groupings.

Table 2 Selected items, by taxable income, taxable status, residential status and company type, 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items from the company tax return for taxable and non-taxable companies that are classified by different types (resident, non-resident, public, private and other), broken down by taxable income groupings.

- **Part A: Income items** – contains income labels from item 6 ‘Calculation of total profit or loss’ on pages 2 and 3 of the company return.
- **Part B: Expense items** – contains expense labels and operating profit/loss labels from item 6 ‘Calculation of total profit or loss’ on page 3 of the company return.
- **Part C: Reconciliation to taxable income or loss items** – contains reconciliation labels from item 7 ‘Reconciliation to taxable income or loss’ on page 4 of the company return.
- **Part D: Financial and other information items, excluding non-membership period returns** – contains labels from item 8 ‘Financial and other information’ on pages 5 and 6 of the company return.
- **Part E: Calculation statement items** – contains labels from item 13 ‘Losses information’ on page 6, the tax offset label item 20 ‘Landcare and water facility offset’ on page 7, and the ‘Calculation statement’ on page 8 of the company return.

❗ In order to meet privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in these tables.

Table 3 Number of companies and net tax, by balance date, 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of companies and taxable companies that used an income year similar to the Australian financial year (June balancers), and companies and taxable companies that used a substituted accounting period. The net tax of these companies is also shown.

Table 4 Selected items, by fine industry, 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items from the company tax return for companies classified by fine industry groupings (determined by the main source of income) based on the ANZSIC 2006 Australian Business Register codes.

- **Part A: Income items** – contains income labels from item 6 ‘Calculation of total profit or loss’ on pages 2 and 3 of the company return.
- **Part B: Expense items** – contains expense labels and operating profit/loss labels from item 6 ‘Calculation of total profit or loss’ on page 3 of the company return.
- **Part C: Reconciliation to taxable income or loss items** – contains reconciliation labels from item 7 ‘Reconciliation to taxable income or loss’ on page 4 of the company return.
- **Part D: Financial and other information items, excluding non-membership period returns** – contains labels from item 8 ‘Financial and other information’ on pages 5 and 6 of the company return.
- **Part E: Calculation statement items** – contains labels from item 13 ‘Losses information’ on page 6, the tax offset label item 20 ‘Landcare and water facility offset’ on page 7, and the ‘Calculation statement’ on page 8 of the company return.

❗ In order to meet privacy regulations, statistics for some items are not included in these tables. Statistics on items not included in these tables are reported in Table 9 (‘Other selected items, by broad industry’) and Table 10 (‘Selected financial and other information, by company size, for non-membership period returns’).

Table 5 Selected items and financial ratios for companies, by company size and broad industry, 2009–10 income year

This table reports amounts for selected items from the company tax return and financial ratios calculated from these items by company size. The financial ratios in this table include return on assets, net profit margin, gearing, interest cover and tax to profit ratios. This table also includes selected items from non-membership period returns.

- **Part A: Micro companies** – includes amounts for selected items and ratios calculated for companies that are:
 - taxable and profitable
 - taxable and non-profitable
 - non-taxable and profitable
 - non-taxable and non-profitable.
- **Part B: Small companies** – includes amounts for selected items and ratios calculated for companies that are:
 - taxable and profitable
 - taxable and non-profitable
 - non-taxable and profitable
 - non-taxable and non-profitable.
- **Part C: Medium to large companies** – includes amounts for selected items and ratios calculated for companies that are:
 - taxable and profitable
 - taxable and non-profitable
 - non-taxable and profitable
 - non-taxable and non-profitable.

Table 6 Selected items, 1979–80 to 2009–10 income years

This table shows selected items from the company tax return for income years 1979–80 to 2009–10. The number of records and amounts for most items are shown.

Table 7 Selected items, by total income, taxable status, residential status and company type, 2009–10 income year

This table presents data (number of records and amounts) on items from the company tax return for taxable and non-taxable companies, classified by different types (resident, non-resident, public, private and other) and broken down by total income groupings.

- **Part A: Income items** – contains income labels from item 6 ‘Calculation of total profit or loss’ on pages 2 and 3 of the company return.
- **Part B: Expense items** – contains expense labels and operating profit/loss labels from item 6 ‘Calculation of total profit or loss’ on page 3 of the company return.
- **Part C: Reconciliation to taxable income or loss items** – contains reconciliation labels from item 7 ‘Reconciliation to taxable income or loss’ on page 4 of the company return.
- **Part D: Financial and other information items, excluding non-membership period returns** – contains labels from item 8 ‘Financial and other information’ on pages 5 and 6 of the company return.
- **Part E: Calculation statement items** – contains labels from item 13 ‘Losses information’ on page 6, tax offset label item 20 ‘Landcare and water facility offset’ on page 7, and the ‘Calculation statement’ on page 8 of the company return.

❗ In order to meet privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in these tables.

Table 8 Selected items, by broad industry and total income, 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of companies classified under the different broad industry groupings based on the ANZSIC 2006 Australian Business Register codes, and the total income, taxable income and net tax of these companies. The companies’ total income, taxable income and net tax are also broken down by total income groupings.

Table 9 Other selected items (items not included in Table 4), by broad industry, 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items that are not included in company tax detailed Table 4 ('Selected items, by fine industry'). Taxpayers and the data are classified into broad industry groupings (determined by the taxpayer's main source of business income) based on the ANZSIC 2006 Australian Business Register codes.

❗ In order to meet privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in this table.

Table 10 Selected financial and other information, by company size, for non-membership period returns, 2009–10 income year

This table details selected labels from item 8 'Financial and other information' on pages 5 and 6 of the company return for subsidiary companies (non-membership period returns) that were members of a consolidated group at any time during the 2009–10 income year.

Table 11 Petroleum resource rent tax statistics, 1999–2000 to 2010–11 financial years

This table details selected items reported in the petroleum resource rent tax returns for the 1999–2000 to 2010–11 financial years processed by 31 October of each year.

Table 12 Company tax return lodgment numbers and method by company size, 1989–90 to 2009–10 income years

This table details company tax return lodgment numbers and method (paper and electronic) by company size for the 1989–90 to 2009–10 income years. Electronic lodgment services first became available to companies in 1993–1994.

Table 13 Overview of the company tax system 2000–01 to 2009–10 income years

This detailed table provides an overview of tax rates that applied to various types of companies each year.

04 Superannuation funds

CHAPTER 04

OVERVIEW

For the 2009–10 income year:

- 377,693 funds lodged returns, a 4.8% increase from 2008–09
- funds reported total income of \$112.1 billion, a 2.4% decrease from 2008–09
- total fund deductions were \$35.5 billion, a 19.3% decrease from 2008–09
- funds were liable for \$7.2 billion in net tax, a 26.7% increase from 2008–09.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information on superannuation funds, as reported on their income tax returns. Super funds hold contributions in trust and invest these contributions to provide retirement benefits for their members.

Broadly, the fund taxpayer population is divided into two categories: regulated and non-regulated funds. Only regulated funds (as defined under the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993*) qualify as complying super funds for tax purposes and receive tax concessions. Regulated funds can be one of six types:

- Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) regulated:
 - corporate or employer-sponsored funds
 - industry funds
 - retail funds
 - public sector funds
 - small APRA funds
- ATO regulated:
 - self-managed super funds.

Corporate, industry, retail and public sector funds are funds with more than four members, and may be either public or non-public offer funds. In this chapter, they have been aggregated into a category called 'large APRA fund types'. Most funds with fewer than five members are self-managed super funds. Small APRA funds are small funds (with less than five members) regulated by APRA.

As self-managed super funds lodge a different income tax return to other funds, their income and deduction tables are presented separately in this chapter.

For more information about the super system, refer to chapter 15.

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

Statistics for the 2009–10 income year reported in this chapter may have been affected by the following changes:

- changes to the taxation of financial arrangements (TOFA)
- additional information required regarding super co-contributions
- reductions to concessional contributions caps.

The following new labels were added to the 2010 fund tax return:

- Total TOFA gains (item 16H)
- Total TOFA losses (item 16I)
- TOFA transitional balancing adjustment (item 16J).

FUND RETURNS

For the 2009–10 income year, 377,693 funds lodged returns, representing a 4.8% increase from 2008–09. Self-managed super funds were the most common type of fund, accounting for 98.8% of all funds and increasing by 5.0% during 2009–10. However, APRA regulated funds decreased in number during 2009–10.

Table 4.1 All funds, by type, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Fund type	2008–09 ¹		2009–10 ¹	
	No.	%	No.	%
Self-managed super fund	355,435	98.6	373,195	98.8
Small APRA fund	4,287	1.2	3,899	1.0
Large APRA fund types ²				
Corporate fund	183	0.1	161	0.0
Industry fund	57	0.0	55	0.0
Retail fund	147	0.0	138	0.0
Public sector fund	37	0.0	33	0.0
Total large APRA fund types ³	424	0.1	387	0.1
Non-regulated fund	142	0.0	121	0.0
Other ⁴	86	0.0	91	0.0
Total³	360,374	100.0	377,693	100.0

1 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

2 This term should not be confused with 'large funds', which refers to funds with income equal to or more than \$100 million but less than \$250 million.

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

4 Includes funds that nominated 'other' on their tax return, approved deposit funds and pooled super trusts.

Box 4.1 Fund size, by total income

For the purposes of this chapter:

Total income is the amount a fund or self-managed super fund declared at item 10V, on page 2 of the 2010 fund return.

Loss/nil funds have a total income equal to or less than \$0.

Micro funds have a total income equal to or more than \$1 but less than \$2 million.

Small funds have a total income equal to or more than \$2 million but less than \$10 million.

Medium funds have a total income equal to or more than \$10 million but less than \$100 million.

Large funds have a total income equal to or more than \$100 million but less than \$250 million.

Very large funds have a total income equal to or more than \$250 million.

Micro funds accounted for 98.4% of the total number of funds in 2009–10. Small, medium, large and very large funds accounted for less than 0.2% of the total number of funds, while 1.4% of funds had total income equal to or less than \$0.

Table 4.2 All funds, by size, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Fund size	2008–09 ¹		2009–10 ¹	
	No.	%	No.	%
Loss/nil	5,705	1.6	5,369	1.4
Micro	354,157	98.3	371,826	98.4
Small	246	0.1	250	0.1
Medium	159	0.0	144	0.0
Large	44	0.0	37	0.0
Very large	63	0.0	67	0.0
Total²	360,374	100.0	377,693	100.0

1 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

2 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

FUND INCOME

For the 2009–10 income year, funds reported total income of \$112.1 billion, a 2.4% decrease from 2008–09. Although large APRA funds represent 0.1% of the total number of funds, they accounted for 69.8% of total fund income.

Table 4.3 All funds total income, by fund type, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Fund type	\$m	2008–09 ¹ %	\$m	2009–10 ¹ %
Self-managed super fund	31,939	27.8	26,205	23.4
Small APRA fund	180	0.2	124	0.1
Large APRA fund types ²				
Corporate fund	9,498	8.3	9,504	8.5
Industry fund	30,616	26.7	33,188	29.6
Retail fund	18,475	16.1	16,987	15.2
Public sector fund	20,141	17.5	18,497	16.5
<i>Total large APRA fund types³</i>	<i>78,729</i>	<i>68.5</i>	<i>78,176</i>	<i>69.8</i>
Non-regulated fund	4	0.0	3	0.0
Other ⁴	4,019	3.5	7,555	6.7
Total³	114,872	100.0	112,063	100.0

1 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

2 This term should not be confused with 'large funds', which refers to funds with income equal to or more than \$100 million but less than \$250 million.

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

4 Includes funds that nominated 'other' on their tax return, approved deposit funds and pooled super trusts.

The total income of APRA regulated funds increased by 3.5% from 2008–09 to 2009–10. The main income source for APRA regulated funds was assessable employer contributions, which accounted for 65.7% of total income. Net foreign income increased by almost \$2.5 billion in 2009–10, a rise of 53.5% from 2008–09.

Table 4.4 APRA and other¹ fund income, by source, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Source of income	No.	2008–09 ² \$m	No.	2009–10 ² \$m
Total assessable contributions	1,420	47,554	1,248	48,316
= Assessable employer contributions	1,268	56,393	1,145	56,447
+ Assessable personal contributions	438	2,817	385	3,424
+ No-TFN quoted contributions	184	426	180	392
– Contributions excluded by trustee and pre-1 July 1988 funding credits	7	541	6	654
– Transfer of liability to life insurance company or PST	37	11,540	38	11,293
Net foreign income	4,054	4,636	3,475	7,116
Trust distributions other amounts	4,086	4,364	3,721	5,836
Franked dividend amount	3,834	3,007	3,490	2,596
Gross interest	4,752	2,836	4,360	2,551
Trust distributions franked amount	3,711	2,294	3,125	2,330
Trust distributions franking credit	3,712	1,874	3,164	1,272
Dividend franking credit	3,834	1,268	3,486	1,101
Trust distributions unfranked amount	3,318	1,146	2,819	552
Unfranked dividend amount	2,698	381	2,643	417
Gross rent and other leasing and hiring income	96	227	87	238
Net capital gain	805	74	515	60
Gross distribution from partnerships	9	43	9	50
Transfers from foreign funds	9	6	12	3
Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company ³	61	1	8	..
Other income ⁴	2,448	13,221	2,974	13,419
Total⁵	4,852	82,932	4,429	85,858

¹ Includes funds that nominated 'other' on their tax return, and non-regulated funds.

² Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

³ '..' means rounded to zero but not zero.

⁴ Other income is composed of the following labels: other income, gross payments where ABN not quoted, forestry managed investment schemes income, assessable income due to changed tax status of fund and net non-arm's length income (subject to 45% tax rate).

⁵ Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers as taxpayers may declare more than one income source. Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

The total income of self-managed super funds decreased by 18.0% from 2008–09 to 2009–10, largely due to the decrease in assessable contributions. The main income source for self-managed super funds was employer contributions, accounting for 23.2% of total income. Gross interest decreased by 22.5%, while net capital gains grew by 40.3%.

Table 4.5 Self-managed super fund income, by source, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Source of income	No.	2008–09 ¹ \$m	No.	2009–10 ¹ \$m
Total assessable contributions	226,928	13,471	230,794	8,565
= Assessable employer contributions	190,536	9,223	194,836	6,081
+ Assessable employee contributions	57,222	4,247	54,893	2,484
+ No-TFN quoted contributions ²	122	1	31	..
– Transfer of liability to life insurance company or PST ²	44	..	42	..
Gross interest	324,551	4,762	343,475	3,690
Franked dividend amount	226,762	3,905	239,924	3,631
Gross rent and other leasing and hiring income	59,195	2,450	64,444	2,831
Gross trust distributions	191,957	2,682	198,781	2,478
Net capital gain	59,422	1,494	60,676	2,096
Dividend franking credit	226,724	1,672	239,874	1,554
Unfranked dividend amount	161,825	320	174,900	411
Net foreign income	155,158	716	159,699	341
Gross distribution from partnerships	3,823	92	4,020	101
Forestry managed investment scheme income	494	6	659	8
Transfers from foreign funds	49	13	43	2
Total net non-arm's length income	74	1	99	2
Assessable income due to changed tax status of fund	62	5	67	1
Gross payments where ABN not quoted ²	150	1	130	..
Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company ²	515	..	629	..
Other income	36,615	348	39,460	495
Total³	349,844	31,939	367,953	26,205

1 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

2 '..' means rounded to zero but not zero.

3 Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers as taxpayers may declare more than one income source. Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

FUND DEDUCTIONS

Total deductions for the 2009–10 income year were \$35.5 billion, a 19.3% decrease from 2008–09. Industry funds had the largest decrease in deductions, falling by \$4.5 billion, or 40.7%, from 2008–09.

Table 4.6 All funds total deductions, by fund type, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Fund type	2008–09 ¹		2009–10 ¹	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Self-managed super fund	12,298	28.0	12,375	34.9
Small APRA fund	91	0.2	73	0.2
Large APRA fund types ²				
Corporate fund	3,383	7.7	2,049	5.8
Industry fund	11,045	25.1	6,554	18.5
Retail fund	6,320	14.4	6,506	18.3
Public sector fund	10,066	22.9	6,819	19.2
<i>Total large APRA fund types³</i>	<i>30,815</i>	<i>70.1</i>	<i>21,928</i>	<i>61.8</i>
Non-regulated fund	4	0.0	3	0.0
Other ⁴	765	1.7	1,129	3.2
Total³	43,973	100.0	35,506	100.0

1 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

2 This term should not be confused with 'large funds', which refers to funds with income equal to or more than \$100 million but less than \$250 million.

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

4 Includes funds that nominated 'other' on their tax return, approved deposit funds and pooled super trusts.

Exempt current pension income was the most significant APRA regulated fund deduction for 2009–10, accounting for 35.2% or \$8.2 billion of total deductions. This represented a slight decrease from 2008–09. Other deductions decreased from 2008–09 to 2009–10 by 61.8% as a large amount in 2008–09 (\$13.6 billion) was due to substantial foreign exchange losses caused by the global financial crisis.

Table 4.7 APRA and other¹ fund deductions, by type, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Type of deduction	2008–09 ²		2009–10 ²	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Exempt current pension income	2,590	8,219	2,499	8,150
Death or disability premiums	549	4,089	528	4,169
Management and administration expenses	2,965	2,669	2,853	2,923
Investment expenses	244	2,518	241	1,590
Death benefit increase	128	369	149	478
Salary and wages	42	98	150	460
Tax losses deducted ³	111	44	41	112
Deduction for decline in value of depreciating assets	68	25	67	35
Capital works deductions	22	10	25	12
Interest expenses within Australia	39	4	31	1
Small business and general business tax break ⁴	8	..	7	..
Other deductions ⁵	2,790	13,627	2,007	5,200
Total⁶	4,847	31,675	4,429	23,132

1 Includes funds that nominated 'other' on their tax return, and non-regulated funds.

2 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

3 Also referred to as 'tax losses recouped'.

4 '..' means rounded to zero but not zero.

5 Other deductions is composed of the following labels: other deductions, interest expenses overseas and forestry management investment scheme deduction.

6 Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers as taxpayers may claim more than one type of deduction. Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

Exempt current pension income was also the most significant self-managed super fund deduction for 2009–10, accounting for 82.9% or \$10.3 billion of total deductions.

Table 4.8 Self-managed super fund deductions, by type, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Type of deduction	No.	2008–09 ¹ \$m	No.	2009–10 ¹ \$m
Exempt current pension income	132,818	10,218	151,314	10,261
Management and administration expenses	274,698	709	288,993	713
Investment expenses	96,600	478	103,290	485
Death or disability premiums	47,351	198	53,545	243
Interest expenses within Australia	28,242	107	24,749	138
Approved auditor fees	161,538	106	184,602	114
Deduction for decline in value of depreciating assets	21,250	57	22,595	64
Tax losses deducted ²	6,127	40	7,939	54
Capital works deductions	6,666	30	7,160	33
Death benefit increase	292	7	400	11
Forestry managed investment scheme deductions	878	15	588	4
Interest expenses overseas	750	2	707	3
Small business and general business tax break ³	99	..	77	1
Other deductions	67,935	331	69,035	252
Total⁴	344,813	12,298	364,478	12,375

1 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

2 Also referred to as 'tax losses recouped'.

3 '..' means rounded to zero but not zero.

4 Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers as taxpayers may claim more than one type of deduction. Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

FUND NET TAX

In 2009–10, total fund net tax was \$7.2 billion, an increase of 26.7% from 2008–09. Industry funds accounted for \$3.2 billion, or 44.6%, of the total net tax, and also recorded the largest increase, growing by \$1.2 billion. Meanwhile net tax of self-managed super funds decreased by 71.4%, or \$719 million.

Table 4.9 All funds net tax, by fund type, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Fund type	No.	2008–09 ¹ \$m	No.	2009–10 ¹ \$m
Self-managed super fund	331,214	1,006	345,425	287
Small APRA fund	4,163	–8	3,754	–9
Large APRA fund types ²				
Corporate fund	170	685	147	898
Industry fund	55	1,977	54	3,209
Retail fund	127	943	122	807
Public sector fund	37	934	33	1,312
Total large APRA fund types ³	389	4,538	356	6,226
Non-regulated fund ⁴	42	..	36	..
Other ⁵	74	145	81	692
Total³	335,882	5,681	349,652	7,197

1 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

2 This term should not be confused with 'large funds', which refers to funds with income equal to or more than \$100 million but less than \$250 million.

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

4 '..' means rounded to zero but not zero.

5 Includes funds that nominated 'other' on their tax return, approved deposit funds and pooled super trusts.

Box 4.2 Calculating net tax for all fund types¹

Net tax for all fund types is calculated as:

	Total assessable income (item 10V – excludes gross foreign income)
less	Total deductions (item 11N)
<i>gives</i>	<i>Taxable income or loss</i> (item 12A)
apply	Fund type specific tax rate and no-TFN quoted contributions tax rate
<i>gives</i>	<i>Gross tax</i> (item 12B)
subtract	Foreign income tax credits, rebates/tax offsets (item 12C)
<i>gives</i>	<i>Tax payable</i> (item 12D)
subtract	Refundable credits ²
<i>gives</i>	Net tax

1 Items in brackets refer to fund and self-managed super fund income tax return labels.

2 Refundable franking credits (item 12F4), no-TFN tax offset (item 12F5), interest on no-TFN tax offset (item 12F6) and refundable national rental affordability scheme tax offset (item 12F7).

NOTE

Net tax does not equate to total tax payable. After the net tax is calculated, PAYG instalments raised, interest and other credit items are applied and supervisory levy added, to give the total tax payable or refundable.

Net tax paid by very large funds increased by 54.6%, or \$2.1 billion, from 2008–09. Very large funds were liable for 82.3% of net tax in 2009–10, compared with 67.4% in 2008–09.

Table 4.10 All funds net tax, by fund size, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Fund size	2008–09 ¹		2009–10 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Loss/nil ²	63	..	59	..
Micro	335,320	1,020	349,109	263
Small	236	28	241	20
Medium	156	371	139	380
Large	44	432	37	611
Very large	63	3,831	67	5,923
Total³	335,882	5,681	349,652	7,197

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

² '..' means rounded to zero but not zero.

³ Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

SOURCE OF FUND STATISTICS

The statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2009 and 2010 fund income tax returns processed by 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively. The statistics reported are not necessarily complete as the proportion of tax returns processed by 31 October each year can vary. We recommend you exercise caution when comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years.

Statistics in the detailed tables have been updated for the 1996–97 to 2009–10 income years to include returns processed by 31 October 2011. These statistics cannot be compared to those in previous editions of *Taxation statistics*.

Copies of the fund income tax return and self-managed superannuation fund annual return forms are in the appendix. You can view or download them in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of *Taxation statistics* on our website at www.ato.gov.au

FUND CHAPTER TABLES

The fund chapter tables are now on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. You can now view or download all the chapter tables in Excel.

LIST OF FUND DETAILED TABLES

The following detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. You can view or download all the detailed tables in PDF or Excel format.

To find out whether a particular item is included in a detailed table, refer to the fund tax detailed table index included on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of this publication. The index lists the different items shown in the detailed tables and specifies which table they appear in.

Table 1 Selected items, by net tax, 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of funds, taxable income and net tax broken down by ranges of net tax. The number, taxable income and net tax of non-taxable funds are also reported.

Table 2 Selected items for APRA regulated and other funds for income years 1988–89 to 2009–10

This table shows selected items from the fund tax return for income years 1988–89 to 2009–10. The number of records and amounts for most items are shown.

Table 3 Selected items for self-managed super funds for income years 1999–2000 to 2009–10

This table shows selected items from the self-managed super fund tax return for income years 1999–2000 to 2009–10. The number of records and amounts for most items are shown.

Table 4 Selected items, by taxable income, 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items funds declare on their fund tax return. Funds and the data are broken down by taxable income groupings.

- **Part A: Calculation statement items** – contains labels from item 12 ‘Income tax calculation statement’ on page 4 of the fund tax return, and on page 3 of the self-managed super fund tax return.
- **Part B: Income items** – contains income labels from item 10 ‘Income’ on page 2 of the fund and self-managed super fund tax returns.
- **Part C: Expense items and losses information** – contains expense labels from item 11 ‘Deductions’ on page 3 and losses labels from item 13 ‘Losses’ on page 4 of the fund and self-managed super fund tax returns.

❗ To meet privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in the tables.

Table 5 Selected items, by size and balance date, 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of funds, the number of funds with net tax payable and the amounts of their respective net tax, by different balance dates.

Table 6 Selected items, by total income, 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for items that funds declare on their fund tax return. Funds and the data are ranged by total income.

- **Part A: Calculation statement items** – contains labels from item 12 ‘Income tax calculation statement’ on page 4 of the fund tax return, and on page 3 of the self-managed super fund tax return.
- **Part B: Income items** – contains income labels from item 10 ‘Income’ on page 2 of the fund and self-managed super fund tax returns.
- **Part C: Expense items and losses information** – contains expense labels from item 11 ‘Deductions’ on page 3 and losses labels from item 13 ‘Losses’ on page 4 of the fund and self-managed super fund tax returns.

Table 7 Fund contributions of individuals who lodged an income tax return, by taxable income, 2009–10 income year

- This table shows the number of records and amounts for employer contributions and personal contributed amounts declared on member contribution statements, and personal super contributions declared on individual tax returns. The data are broken down by ranges of individual taxable income.

❗ Page numbers refer to either the 2010 fund income tax return form or the 2010 self-managed super fund annual return form used by tax agents on behalf of their clients. Copies of these forms are in the appendix.

To meet privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in the tables.

05 Partnerships

OVERVIEW

For the 2009–10 income year:

- 382,398 partnerships lodged returns, a decrease of 2.7% from 2008–09
- total net income or loss of \$19.3 billion was reported by partnerships, a 3.7% decrease from 2008–09
- partnerships reported total business income of \$159.5 billion, a 3.2% decrease from 2008–09
- total partnership expenses were \$142.8 billion, a 3.3% decrease from 2008–09.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information on partnerships, as reported on their partnership tax returns. A partnership is a relationship between separate persons carrying on a business with a view to profit, and for tax law purposes also includes persons in receipt of income jointly. Each partner contributes towards the partnership and shares in the profits or losses and responsibilities.

A partnership does not pay tax in its own right. Instead each partner pays tax on their share of the net partnership income at their individual tax rate (or claims a deduction for their share of any partnership loss). All shares of capital gains or losses relating to capital gains tax events for partnership assets must be disclosed on the partners' tax returns.

A partnership requires a tax file number and must lodge a tax return at the end of the income year. All income earned and deductions claimed for expenses incurred in earning income for the partnership must be shown on the tax return. Although this return is simply an information return, it provides the basis for determining each partner's respective share of the net partnership income or loss.

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

Statistics for the 2009–10 income year reported in this chapter may have been affected by changes to taxation of financial arrangements (TOFA).

The following new labels were added to the 2010 partnership tax return:

- Total TOFA gains (item 31M)
- Total TOFA losses (item 31N)
- TOFA transitional balancing adjustment (item 31O)
- TOFA gains from unrealised movements in the value of financial arrangements (item 31P).

PARTNERSHIP RETURNS

For the 2009–10 income year, a total of 382,398 partnerships lodged returns. This represents a 2.7% decrease from 2008–09. All industries reported fewer partnerships than the previous year, with agriculture, forestry and fishing having the largest decline of 2,701 partnerships or 2.6%.

Table 5.1 Partnerships, by industry, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Industry ¹	2008–09 ²		2009–10 ²	
	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	103,919	26.4	101,218	26.5
Mining	564	0.1	518	0.1
Manufacturing	13,775	3.5	13,085	3.4
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	775	0.2	771	0.2
Construction	60,857	15.5	58,670	15.3
Wholesale trade	7,685	2.0	7,330	1.9
Retail trade	28,867	7.3	27,946	7.3
Accommodation and food services	19,525	5.0	19,121	5.0
Transport, postal and warehousing	16,895	4.3	15,832	4.1
Information media and telecommunications	1,371	0.3	1,296	0.3
Financial and insurance services	4,332	1.1	4,086	1.1
Rental, hiring and real estate services ³	48,423	12.3	48,307	12.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	16,011	4.1	15,544	4.1
Administrative and support services	13,706	3.5	13,357	3.5
Public administration and safety	639	0.2	579	0.2
Education and training	2,624	0.7	2,554	0.7
Health care and social assistance	4,377	1.1	4,311	1.1
Arts and recreation	4,040	1.0	3,867	1.0
Other services	18,808	4.8	18,141	4.7
Other ⁴	25,922	6.6	25,865	6.8
Total⁵	393,115	100.0	382,398	100.0

1 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

2 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively. Data for the 2008–09 revised.

3 'Investment income recipients' statistics are included in this category.

4 Includes partnerships that lodged a subsidiary return with income from non-primary production partnerships and trusts, those registered under the government administration and defence code and those that did not state their industry.

5 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

PARTNERSHIP INCOME

Partnerships receive income from a variety of sources. The total net income or loss of partnerships decreased by 3.7% in 2009–10 from 2008–09. Net income or loss from business was the major source of income for partnerships, accounting for 84.1% of their total net income or loss. However, net income or loss from business decreased by 4.7% from 2008–09.

In 2009–10, net rent recorded the highest growth at \$203 million or 13.2%.

Table 5.2 Partnership income items, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Income items	No.	2008–09 ¹ \$m	No.	2009–10 ¹ \$m
Net income or loss from business	330,834	17,081	320,264	16,273
Net rent	70,091	1,541	69,215	1,744
Gross interest	110,206	951	97,968	763
Net non-primary production distributions from partnerships or trusts	7,913	280	7,156	271
Gross (or total) dividends	26,569	299	20,735	237
Other Australian income	3,848	145	3,626	199
Net primary production distributions from partnerships or trusts	1,291	37	1,237	134
Franking credit	23,681	112	18,116	92
Forestry managed investment scheme income	237	7	140	1
Less other deductions	16,454	303	15,863	353
Less deductions relating to Australian investment income	5,010	210	4,011	153
Less deductions relating to forestry managed investment scheme	237	5	209	2
Net Australian income or loss²	381,610	19,933	370,894	19,207
Net other assessable foreign source income	2,548	148	2,243	139
Attributed foreign income – total	28	1	22	1
Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company ³	20	..	35	..
Total net income or loss^{2,4}	381,633	20,082	370,937	19,348

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively. Data for the 2008–09 revised.

² The number totals do not add up to the taxpayer number components as taxpayers may include more than one type of income in their tax returns. The dollar amount totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

³ '..' means rounded to zero but not zero.

⁴ Item 24 on page 5 of the partnership return.

PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS INCOME

Partnerships reported total business income of \$159.5 billion for the 2009–10 income year, a 3.2% decrease over the previous year. The manufacturing industry had the largest decrease in income of \$5.6 billion or 20.2%. The electricity, gas, water and waste services industry had the largest increase in income of \$1.0 billion (a 24.6% increase on the previous year).

Table 5.3 Partnership total business income, by industry, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income year

Industry ¹	2008–09 ²		2009–10 ²	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	95,773	23,575	93,372	22,161
Mining	478	1,596	445	1,231
Manufacturing	12,986	27,580	12,307	22,016
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	739	4,189	733	5,221
Construction	55,203	21,616	52,917	21,963
Wholesale trade	7,124	6,118	6,740	7,103
Retail trade	27,161	21,690	26,291	22,101
Accommodation and food services	17,843	6,581	17,424	6,496
Transport, postal and warehousing	15,948	4,617	14,998	4,132
Information media and telecommunications	1,212	4,974	1,145	4,974
Financial and insurance services	2,482	1,648	2,359	1,685
Rental, hiring and real estate services ³	15,319	5,022	15,140	5,541
Professional, scientific and technical services	14,596	18,146	14,157	17,471
Administrative and support services	13,148	1,864	12,794	2,009
Public administration and safety	572	294	515	209
Education and training	2,462	316	2,416	309
Health care and social assistance	4,061	3,241	4,014	3,388
Arts and recreation	3,772	2,825	3,594	2,688
Other services	17,801	4,003	17,149	3,866
Other ⁴	14,092	4,908	14,407	4,962
Total⁵	322,772	164,804	312,917	159,527

1 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

2 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively. Data for the 2008–09 revised.

3 'Investment income recipients' statistics are included in this category.

4 Includes partnerships that lodged a subsidiary return with income from non-primary production partnerships and trusts, those registered under the government administration and defence code and those that did not state their industry.

5 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

Box 5.1 Partnership size, by total business income

For the purposes of this chapter:

Total business income is the amount a partnership declared at item 5 on page 3 of the 2010 partnership tax return.

Loss partnerships have a total business income less than \$0.

Nil partnerships have a total business income equal to \$0.

Micro partnerships have a total business income equal to or more than \$1 but less than \$2 million.

Small partnerships have a total business income equal to or more than \$2 million but less than \$10 million.

Medium partnerships have a total business income equal to or more than \$10 million but less than \$100 million.

Large partnerships have a total business income equal to or more than \$100 million but less than \$250 million.

Very large partnerships have a total business income equal to or more than \$250 million.

For the 2009–10 income year, micro-sized partnerships accounted for 39.9% of all partnership total business income. The 'medium' segment had the only increase in total business income (a 9.0% increase on the previous year).

Table 5.4 Partnership total business income, by partnership size, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Partnership size	No.	2008–09 ¹ \$m	No.	2009–10 ¹ \$m
Loss	327	–16	301	–13
Nil	70,343	0	69,481	0
Micro	314,152	65,614	304,414	63,710
Small	7,309	27,976	7,139	27,826
Medium	899	21,616	979	23,570
Large	57	8,581	54	8,487
Very large	28	41,034	30	35,946
Total²	393,115	164,804	382,398	159,527

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively. Data for the 2008–09 revised.

² Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

PARTNERSHIP BUSINESS EXPENSES

For the 2009–10 income year, partnerships reported total business expenses of \$142.8 billion, a 3.3% decrease from 2008–09. The most significant expense claimed was the cost of sales, which accounted for 44.3% of all partnership expenses, followed by other expenses at 35.7%.

Table 5.5 Partnership business expenses, by type, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Type of expense	No. ²	2008–09 ¹	No. ²	2009–10 ¹
		\$m		\$m
Cost of sales	173,083	66,032	168,071	63,232
External labour	84,700	7,452	83,074	7,295
Depreciation	284,650	5,034	275,704	5,599
Interest	177,208	5,691	169,574	5,407
Rent	83,612	3,104	81,171	3,159
Repairs and maintenance	209,106	2,302	201,808	2,220
Motor vehicle expenses	234,474	2,138	226,452	2,041
Royalty expenses	2,292	1,078	2,245	1,110
Superannuation	73,278	1,085	70,574	1,034
Lease expenses	23,109	628	20,381	531
Bad debts	8,156	190	7,764	198
Foreign resident withholding expenses	51	18	118	17
Other expenses	325,493	53,003	315,278	50,995
Total³	332,538	147,756	322,282	142,837

1 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively. Data for the 2008–09 income year has been revised.

2 Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers claiming expenses as taxpayers may claim more than one type of expense.

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

SOURCE OF PARTNERSHIP STATISTICS

The statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2009 and 2010 partnership tax returns processed by 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively. The statistics reported are not necessarily complete as the proportion of tax returns processed by 31 October each year can vary. We recommend you exercise caution when comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years.

Statistics reported in the detailed tables for the 1989–90 to 2009–10 income years have been updated to include returns processed by 31 October 2011. These statistics cannot be compared to those in previous editions of Taxation statistics.

A copy of the partnership tax return form is in the appendix. You can view or download it in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of Taxation statistics on our website at www.ato.gov.au

PARTNERSHIP CHAPTER TABLES

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LIST OF PARTNERSHIP DETAILED TABLES

The following partnership return detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. You can view or download these tables as PDF or Excel files.

The items referred to in the detailed tables are items declared on the 2010 partnership income tax return. A copy of the return is in the appendix.

To find out whether a particular item is included in a detailed table, refer to the partnership return detailed tables index included on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of this publication. The table index lists the different items shown in the detailed tables and specifies the tables they appear in.

Table 1 Selected items, by net Australian income, 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected items from the partnership return, broken down by net Australian income.

- **Part A: Business income, expense and reconciliation items** – contains income, expense and reconciliation labels from item 5 'Business income and expenses' on page 3 of the partnership return.
- **Part B: Other income and expense items** – contains labels from item 6 on page 3, and items 8–12 and 14 on page 4 of the partnership return.
- **Part C: Other deductions, foreign income and total net income** – contains labels from items 16–18, 20 and 23–24 on page 5 of the partnership return.
- **Part D: Key financial information and business and professional items** – contains items 32–36 from the 'Key financial information' section on page 6 and items 39–55, 57 and 60–61 from the 'Business and professional items' section on page 7 of the partnership return.

Table 2 Selected items, by broad industry, 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for most items from the partnership return. Partnership returns and the data are classified by broad industry groupings (determined by the taxpayer's main source of business income) based on the ANZSIC 2006 codes.

- **Part A: Business income, expense and reconciliation items** – contains income, expense and reconciliation labels from item 5 'Business income and expenses' on page 3 of the partnership return.
- **Part B: Other income and expense items** – contains labels from item 6 on

page 3, and items 8–12 and 14 on page 4 of the partnership return.

- **Part C: Other deductions, foreign income and total net income** – contains labels from items 16–18, 20 and 23–24 on page 5 of the partnership return.
- **Part D: Key financial information and business and professional items** – contains items 32–36 from the 'Key financial information' section on page 6 and items 39–55 and 60–61 from the 'Business and professional items' section on page 7 of the partnership return.

Table 3 Selected items for income years 1989–90 to 2009–10

This table shows selected items from the partnership return for income years 1989–90 to 2009–10. Most items display the number of records and amounts.

Table 4 Selected items, by fine industry (amounts only), 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of partnership returns and amounts for most items from the partnership return. Partnership returns and the amounts are classified by fine industry groupings (determined by the taxpayer's main source of business income) based on the ANZSIC 2006 codes.

- **Part A: Business income, expense and reconciliation items** – contains income, expense and reconciliation labels from item 5 'Business income and expenses' on page 3 of the partnership return.
- **Part B: Other income and expense items** – contains labels from item 6 on page 3, and items 8–12 and 14 on page 4 of the partnership return.
- **Part C: Other deductions, foreign income and total net income** – contains labels from items 16–18, 20 and 23–24 on page 5 of the partnership return.
- **Part D: Key financial information and business and professional items** – contains items 32–36 from the 'Key financial information' section on page 6 and items 39–55, 57 and 60–61 from the 'Business and professional items' section on page 7 of the partnership return.

❗ Page numbers refer to the 2010 partnership tax return used by tax agents on behalf of their clients. A copy of this form is in the appendix.

To meet privacy legislation and regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in the tables.

06 Trusts

OVERVIEW

For the 2009–10 income year:

- 702,078 trusts lodged returns, a 6.4% increase from 2008–09
- total net income or loss reported by trusts was \$123.8 billion, a 19.5% increase from 2008–09
- trusts reported total business income of \$295.2 billion, a 5.8% increase from 2008–09
- total trust business expenses were \$285.5 billion, a 0.3% decrease from 2008–09.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information on trusts, as reported on their trust income tax returns. A trust exists where a person, the 'trustee', is under an obligation to hold property or derive income for the benefit of another person or persons, known as 'beneficiaries'. This obligation usually arises under the express terms of a trust, but may also be imposed by court order or declaration, or by the operation of law. Although the trustees hold the legal title to the property, they must deal with it in accordance with the terms of the trust for the benefit of the beneficiaries.

Beneficiaries can include public and charitable institutions, and the potential beneficiaries of a discretionary trust can include people not yet born.

A trust is not a legal entity and generally does not pay tax in its own right. In general terms, it is the beneficiaries who are subject to tax on their share of the net income of the trust (or can claim a deduction for their share of any trust loss). Certain public unit trusts are taxed as companies, and are therefore not included in the statistics of this chapter.

The trustee is generally only taxed on the proportion of the net income of the trust that is accumulated in the trust or that relates to certain types of beneficiaries (such as those beneficiaries who are under a legal disability). That is, broadly speaking, the trustee is taxed on that part of the net income of the trust for tax purposes that is not assessable to a beneficiary. The net income of the trust is generally assessable to the trustee or the beneficiaries in the income year in which it is derived by the trust.

An annual tax return must be lodged for a trust, regardless of the amount of income derived by the trust, even if it derives nil income or incurs a loss for tax purposes.

CHAPTER

06

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

Statistics for the 2009–10 income year reported in this chapter may have been affected by:

- changes to the taxation of financial arrangements (TOFA)
- changes to the taxation of employee share schemes.

The following new labels were added to the 2010 trust tax return:

- Total TOFA gains (item 31 M)
- Total TOFA losses (item 31 N)
- TOFA transitional balancing adjustment (item 31 O)
- TOFA gains from unrealised movements in the value of financial arrangements (item 31 P).

TRUST RETURNS

For the 2009–10 income year, a total of 702,078 trusts lodged returns, representing a 6.4% increase from 2008–09. A total of 544,424 discretionary trusts lodged an income tax return for the 2009–10 income year, representing 77.5% of all trusts.

Table 6.1 Trusts, by type, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Type	2008–09 ¹		2009–10 ¹	
	No.	%	No.	%
Discretionary trust – main source from investment	262,708	39.8	281,272	40.1
Discretionary trust – main source from trading	209,435	31.7	225,334	32.1
Unit trust	75,551	11.5	78,554	11.2
Deceased estate	41,921	6.4	43,142	6.1
Discretionary trust – main source from service-management	36,445	5.5	37,818	5.4
Other fixed trust	17,115	2.6	16,997	2.4
Hybrid trust	9,162	1.4	9,726	1.4
Public unit trust – unlisted	4,635	0.7	4,911	0.7
Cash management unit trust	562	0.1	551	0.1
Public unit trust – listed	377	0.1	373	0.1
Other ²	1,833	0.3	3,400	0.5
Total³	659,744	100.0	702,078	100.0

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively. Data for 2008–09 has been revised.

² Includes invalid trust types and those trusts that did not state a type.

³ Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

For the 2009–10 income year, the rental, hiring and real estate services industry had the largest proportion of trusts at 17.2%. The financial and insurance services industry was next largest with 13.1% of trusts.

Table 6.2 Trusts, by industry, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Industry ¹	2008–09 ²		2009–10 ²	
	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27,011	4.1	27,718	3.9
Mining	880	0.1	931	0.1
Manufacturing	14,096	2.1	14,829	2.1
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	848	0.1	887	0.1
Construction	49,474	7.5	54,022	7.7
Wholesale trade	11,730	1.8	12,356	1.8
Retail trade	26,799	4.1	28,581	4.1
Accommodation and food services	17,646	2.7	19,125	2.7
Transport, postal and warehousing	13,003	2.0	13,724	2.0
Information media and telecommunications	1,920	0.3	2,074	0.3
Financial and insurance services	90,659	13.7	92,204	13.1
Rental, hiring and real estate services ³	116,633	17.7	120,722	17.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	41,052	6.2	44,336	6.3
Administrative and support services	13,503	2.0	14,233	2.0
Public administration and safety	956	0.1	1,017	0.1
Education and training	2,626	0.4	2,942	0.4
Health care and social assistance	14,940	2.3	16,319	2.3
Arts and recreation	3,026	0.5	3,324	0.5
Other services	14,053	2.1	15,125	2.2
Other ⁴	198,889	30.1	217,609	31.0
Total⁵	659,744	100.0	702,078	100.0

1 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

2 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively. Data for 2008–09 has been revised.

3 'Investment income recipients' statistics are included in this category.

4 Includes trusts that lodged a subsidiary return with income from non-primary production partnerships and trusts, those registered under the government administration and defence code and those that did not state their industry.

5 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

TRUST INCOME

Trusts receive income from a variety of sources, the largest in 2009–10 being from net non-primary production distributions from partnerships or trusts. Total net income reported by trusts increased by 27.8% to \$136.8 billion in 2009–10. Other Australian income was the main contributor to this growth with a rise of \$11.4 billion, followed by net other assessable foreign source income with a rise of \$10.5 billion.

Table 6.3 Trust income items, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Income items	No.	2008–09 ¹ \$m	No.	2009–10 ¹ \$m
Net non-primary production distributions from partnerships or trusts	184,080	39,013	191,900	38,071
Gross interest	299,426	31,032	303,040	27,172
Gross (or total) dividends	134,892	20,514	141,785	20,615
Net income or loss from business	298,300	11,965	318,190	14,188
Other Australian income	20,341	1,579	22,805	12,945
Franking credit	130,432	8,104	137,089	7,783
Net rent	125,627	6,091	133,237	6,557
Net primary production distributions from partnerships or trusts	8,921	452	8,961	342
Super lump sums and employment termination payments	1,294	141	1,577	177
Forestry managed investment scheme income	337	3	485	11
Less other deductions	152,500	16,476	163,978	10,771
Less deductions relating to Australian investment income	72,936	8,394	74,320	6,577
Less deductions relating to forestry managed investment scheme	492	17	486	181
Net Australian income or loss²	621,612	94,009	659,224	110,333
Net other assessable foreign source income	55,928	6,430	56,615	16,884
Net capital gains	46,500	6,331	51,013	9,333
Attributed foreign income – total	597	209	541	258
Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company	362	36	801	1
Total net income^{2,3}	622,889	107,015	660,657	136,808
Less prior-year tax losses deducted	59,477	3,444	69,154	12,992
Total net income or loss^{2,4}	591,763	103,571	623,305	123,816

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively. Data for 2008–09 has been revised.

² The number totals do not add up to the taxpayer number components as taxpayers may include more than one type of income in their tax returns. The dollar amount totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

³ Item 24 on page 6 of the trust return.

⁴ Item 26 of page 6 of the trust return.

TRUST BUSINESS INCOME

Net income or loss from business from table 6.3 is, in general, calculated as trust total business income less trust business expenses. For the 2009–10 income year, trusts reported total business income of \$295.2 billion, a 5.8% increase from 2008–09. Rental, hiring and real estate services was the main contributor to this growth with a rise of \$3.3 billion (18.3%) to \$21.4 billion.

Table 6.4 Trust total business income, by industry, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Industry ¹	2008–09 ²		2009–10 ²	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21,660	15,020	22,289	14,960
Mining	664	1,485	690	1,594
Manufacturing	12,218	22,085	12,760	21,207
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	731	841	747	888
Construction	38,121	34,899	41,717	37,282
Wholesale trade	9,883	30,705	10,311	31,111
Retail trade	22,313	53,466	23,595	56,207
Accommodation and food services	13,823	14,372	14,974	16,083
Transport, postal and warehousing	11,519	10,023	12,057	10,447
Information media and telecommunications	1,539	968	1,676	979
Financial and insurance services	22,816	22,648	23,903	24,375
Rental, hiring and real estate services ³	33,566	18,102	35,186	21,418
Professional, scientific and technical services	30,897	18,497	33,559	19,030
Administrative and support services	10,796	9,648	11,442	10,084
Public administration and safety	648	598	707	602
Education and training	2,266	912	2,533	954
Health care and social assistance	12,010	7,876	13,247	8,849
Arts and recreation	2,424	1,264	2,697	1,674
Other services	11,429	6,338	12,344	6,811
Other ⁴	17,627	9,222	19,773	10,620
Total⁵	276,950	278,968	296,207	295,175

¹ The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

² Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively. Data for 2008–09 has been revised.

³ 'Investment income recipients' statistics are included in this category.

⁴ Includes trusts that lodged a subsidiary return with income from non-primary production partnerships and trusts, those registered under the government administration and defence code and those that did not state their industry.

⁵ Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

Box 6.1 Trust size, by total business income

For the purposes of this chapter:

Total business income is the amount a trust declared at item 5 on page 3 of the 2010 trust tax return.

Loss trusts have a total business income less than \$0.

Nil trusts have a total business income equal to \$0.

Micro trusts have a total business income equal to or more than \$1 but less than \$2 million.

Small trusts have a total business income equal to or more than \$2 million but less than \$10 million.

Medium trusts have a total business income equal to or more than \$10 million but less than \$100 million.

Large trusts have a total business income equal to or more than \$100 million but less than \$250 million.

Very large trusts have a total business income equal to or more than \$250 million.

For the 2009–10 income year, micro sized trusts accounted for 30.6% of all trust total business income. The 'Micro' segment had the largest increase in total business income (a 6.8% increase on the previous year).

Table 6.5 Trust total business income, by trust size, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Trust size	2008–09 ¹		2009–10 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Loss	852	–2,309	727	–121
Nil	382,794	0	405,871	0
Micro	253,162	84,426	271,285	90,180
Small	19,200	77,412	20,281	81,602
Medium	3,573	82,831	3,754	87,611
Large	130	18,580	122	17,886
Very large	33	18,028	38	18,016
Total²	659,744	278,968	702,078	295,175

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively. Data for 2008–09 has been revised.

² Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

TRUST BUSINESS EXPENSES

For the 2009–10 income year, total business expenses for trusts were \$285.5 billion, a 0.3% decrease from 2008–09. The most significant expense claimed was the cost of sales, which accounted for 46.5% of all trust business expenses.

Table 6.6 Trust business expenses, by type, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Type of expense	2008–09 ¹		2009–10 ¹	
	No. ²	\$m	No. ²	\$m
Cost of sales	117,143	125,164	125,341	132,684
Interest	176,223	18,247	184,900	19,035
External labour	68,032	7,807	74,173	8,568
Rent	101,122	7,709	107,615	8,381
Depreciation	227,828	6,586	244,287	7,435
Superannuation	129,823	5,330	135,140	4,673
Motor vehicle	168,402	3,016	182,032	3,088
Repairs and maintenance	156,491	2,631	164,876	2,772
Bad debts	16,007	409	16,835	1,430
Lease expenses	25,589	1,040	24,389	917
Royalty expenses	3,461	330	3,661	366
Foreign resident withholding expenses	85	23	139	47
Other expenses	292,160	108,017	311,593	96,119
Total³	297,883	286,309	317,561	285,515

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively. Data for 2008–09 has been revised.

² Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers claiming expenses as taxpayers may claim more than one type of expense.

³ Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

TRUST ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

For the 2009–10 income year, the total value of assets held by trusts increased by 3.9% over 2008–09, while the total value of their liabilities decreased by 6.8%.

Table 6.7 Trust total assets and liabilities, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

	2008–09 ¹		2009–10 ¹	
	No. ²	\$m	No. ²	\$m
Total assets	436,962	2,200,610	465,887	2,286,742
Total liabilities	416,336	957,817	443,705	892,319

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively. Data for 2008–09 has been revised.

² Components do not add to the total number of taxpayers as taxpayers may have both total assets and total liabilities declared on their tax returns.

SOURCE OF TRUST STATISTICS

The statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2009 and 2010 trust income tax returns processed by 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively. The statistics reported are not necessarily complete as the proportion of tax returns processed by 31 October each year can vary. We recommend you exercise caution when comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years.

Statistics reported in the detailed tables for the 1989–90 to 2009–10 income years have been updated to include returns processed by 31 October 2011. These statistics cannot be compared to those in previous editions of *Taxation statistics*.

A copy of the trust tax return form is in the appendix. You can view or download it in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of *Taxation statistics* on our website at www.ato.gov.au

TRUST CHAPTER TABLES

The trust chapter tables are now on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. You can now view or download all the chapter tables in Excel.

LIST OF TRUST DETAILED TABLES

The following detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. You can view or download all detailed tables as PDF or Excel files.

To find out whether a particular item is included in a detailed table, refer to the trust return detailed tables index included on the attached CD-ROM and in the online version of this publication. The index lists the different items shown in the detailed tables and specifies the tables they appear in.

Table 1 Selected items, by net Australian income, 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected items from the trust return form, broken down by net Australian income groupings.

- **Part A: Business income, expense and reconciliation items** – contains business income, expense and reconciliation labels from item 5 'Business income and expenses' on page 3 of the trust return.
- **Part B: Other income and expense items** – contains labels from items 6–7 on page 3 and items 8–13 on pages 3 and 4 of the trust return.
- **Part C: Other deductions, foreign income, capital gains, tax offsets and total net income** – includes labels from items 16–18 and 20–28 relating to the 'Deductions', 'Capital gains' and 'Foreign income' sections on pages 5 and 6 of the trust return.
- **Part D: Key financial information and business and professional items** – includes items 32–36 from the 'Key financial information' section on page 7 and items 39–58 and 60–61 from the 'Business and professional items' section on pages 8 and 9 of the trust return.

Table 2 Selected items, by broad industry, 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected items from the trust return. Trust returns and the data are classified into broad industry groupings (determined by the taxpayer's main source of business income).

- **Part A: Business income, expense and reconciliation items** – contains business income, expense and reconciliation labels from item 5 'Business income and expenses' on page 3 of the trust return.
- **Part B: Other income and expense items** – contains labels from items 8–9 and 11–14 on pages 4 and 5 of the trust return.
- **Part C: Other deductions, foreign income, capital gains, tax offsets and total net income** – includes labels from items 16, 18, 20–21 and 23–28 relating to the 'Deductions', 'Capital gains' and 'Foreign income' sections on pages 5 and 6 of the trust return.
- **Part D: Key financial information and business and professional items** – includes items 32–36 from the 'Key financial information' section on page 7 and items 39–58 and 60–61 from the 'Business and professional items' section on pages 8 and 9 of the trust return.

Table 3 Selected items for income years 1989–90 to 2009–10

This table shows selected items from the trust return for income years 1989–90 to 2009–10, including number and dollar amounts.

Table 4 Selected items, by fine industry, 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of trust returns and amounts for most items from the trust return. Trust returns and the amounts are classified into fine industry groupings (determined by the taxpayer's main source of business income).

- **Part A: Business income, expense and reconciliation items** – contains business income, expense and reconciliation labels from item 5 'Business income and expenses' on page 3 of the trust return.
- **Part B: Other income and expense items** – contains labels from items 8–9, 11–12 and 14 on pages 4 and 5 of the trust return.
- **Part C: Other deductions, foreign income, capital gains, tax offsets and total net income** – includes labels from items 16, 18, 20–21 and 23–27 relating to the 'Deductions', 'Capital gains' and 'Foreign income' sections on pages 5 and 6 of the trust return.
- **Part D: Key financial information and business and professional items** – includes items 32–36 from the 'Key financial information' section on page 7 and items 39–45, 47, 49, 51–53, 58 and 60–61 from the 'Business and professional items' section on pages 8 and 9 of the trust return.

Table 5 Trustee assessments: selected items, by taxable income and residential status, 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of records and amounts for selected return items from the individual tax return of assessed trustees. The trustees assessed and the data are classified by taxable status (non-taxable and taxable) and are broken down by taxable income groupings.

Table 6 Selected items, by trust type, 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of trust returns and amounts for most items from the trust return. Trust returns and the amounts are classified into trust type groupings.

- **Part A: Business income, expense and reconciliation items** – contains business income, expense and reconciliation labels from item 5 'Business income and expenses' on page 3 of the trust return.
- **Part B: Other income and expense items** – contains labels from items 8–12 and 14 on pages 4 and 5 of the trust return.
- **Part C: Other deductions, foreign income, capital gains, tax offsets and total net income** – includes labels from items 16, 18, 20–21, 23–25 and 27 relating to the 'Deductions', 'Capital gains' and 'Foreign income' sections on pages 5 and 6 of the trust return.
- **Part D: Key financial information and business and professional items** – includes items 32–36 from the 'Key financial information' section on page 7 and items 39–45, 47, 49, 51–53 and 60–61 from the 'Business and professional items' section on pages 8 and 9 of the trust return.

Table 7 Trusts, by type, 1996–97 to 2009–10 income years

This table shows trust type for income years 1996–97 to 2009–10. It includes returns processed by 31 October 2011 and those returns processed within the period from 1 July to 31 October of each income year.

❗ Page numbers refer to the 2010 trust tax return used by tax agents on behalf of their clients. A copy of this form is in the appendix.

❗ To meet privacy legislation and regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in the tables.

07 Capital gains tax

CHAPTER 07

OVERVIEW

For the 2009–10 income year:

- net capital gains were reported by 541,898 individuals, 15,174 companies and 61,191 funds
- net capital gains totalled \$20.3 billion, a 13.6% decrease from 2008–09
- capital gains tax (CGT) payable on the net capital gains of taxable individuals, companies and funds was estimated to be \$5.1 billion, a 15.1% decrease from 2008–09
- 366,954 taxable individuals, companies and funds declared \$50.5 billion in total current year capital gains on their CGT schedules, a 25.4% increase from 2008–09
- approximately 59.9% (\$30.2 billion) of total current year capital gains were sourced from share transactions
- 19,755 individuals and 2,566 companies claimed small business CGT concessions worth \$2.0 and \$0.7 billion respectively, a 1.8% increase and 11.9% decrease from 2008–09.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides CGT information on individuals, companies and funds, as reported on their tax returns and CGT schedules. CGT is the tax payable on any net capital gain included with other assessable income on an entity's (individual, company or fund) tax return. Respective rates of tax then apply to a net capital gain.

A capital gain or loss may arise if a CGT event happens, with the most common CGT event being the sale of an asset. Some typical assets are:

- land
- shares
- units in a unit trust or managed investment fund
- collectables that cost over \$500 (for example, jewellery)
- personal use assets that cost over \$10,000.

A net capital gain is the total of capital gains made by a taxpayer for an income year, reduced by:

- the taxpayer's total capital losses for the income year and any net capital losses from previous years
- any CGT discount or small business CGT concessions the taxpayer is entitled to.

If total capital gains are less than total capital losses for an income year, the taxpayer has a net capital loss for that income year. This loss cannot be deducted from assessable income; it can be used only to reduce capital gains in subsequent income years.

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

Statistics for the 2009–10 income year reported in this chapter may have been affected by:

- changes to the tax treatment of employee share schemes
- some changes to the tax treatment of same-sex couples.

NET CAPITAL GAINS

In the 2009–10 income year, the number of entities reporting net capital gains increased by 4.2% while the value of reported net capital gains decreased by 13.6%. Funds recorded the largest increase in net capital gains with a rise of 37.5% or \$0.6 billion. Companies recorded a fall in their net capital gain amounts of 37.8% or \$4.4 billion.

Table 7.1 Taxpayers with net capital gains, by entity type, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Entity	No.	2008–09 ¹ \$m	No.	2009–10 ¹ \$m
Individual				
Taxable ²	405,451	9,680	425,369	10,349
Non-taxable	112,883	709	116,529	630
Individual total³	518,334	10,389	541,898	10,979
Company				
Taxable ²	8,889	9,897	9,190	6,047
Non-taxable	5,854	1,636	5,984	1,121
Company total³	14,743	11,533	15,174	7,169
Fund				
Taxable ²	33,929	966	34,756	1,284
Non-taxable	26,298	601	26,435	872
Fund total³	60,227	1,567	61,191	2,156
Total³	593,304	23,490	618,263	20,303

1 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

2 Taxpayers with net tax greater than \$0.

3 Totals may differ from the sum of components due to rounding.

TAX PAYABLE ON NET CAPITAL GAINS

Australia does not have a separate capital gains tax system. A net capital gain is added to the taxpayer's other assessable income and taxed at the applicable tax rates for that taxpayer.

The tax on capital gains reported in this chapter is an estimate of the tax that is required to be paid, based on using an average tax rate approach.

Box 7.1 Calculating tax on net capital gains

Tax on capital gains is calculated as:

	Net tax ¹
divided by	Taxable income
<i>gives</i>	<i>Average tax rate²</i>
multiplied by	Net capital gain
<i>gives</i>	<i>Tax on net capital gains</i>

1 Net tax as defined in boxes 2.1, 3.2 and 4.2 for individuals, companies and super funds respectively. Only for entities with net tax greater than \$0 is tax on capital gains calculated.

2 This part of the calculation cannot result in an amount that is less than \$0.

For the 2009–10 income year, an estimated \$5.1 billion in CGT was payable by taxable entities on net capital gains totalling \$17.7 billion. Taxable individuals accounted for 63.5% of tax on 58.5% of net capital gains, while taxable companies accounted for 33.6% of tax on 34.2% of net capital gains, and taxable funds accounted for 2.9% of tax on 7.3% of net capital gains.

When comparing taxable entities with net capital gains to the total population for each entity type, only 3.4% of individuals, 1.2% of companies and 9.2% of funds were taxable and had a net capital gain for 2009–10.

Table 7.2 Tax payable on capital gains, by entity type, 2009–10 income year

Entity type	All taxpayers No.	Taxable taxpayers with net capital gain ¹ No.	Net capital gains \$m	Tax on net capital gains ² \$m
Individual	12,380,031	425,369	10,349	3,208
Company	777,207	9,190	6,047	1,699
Fund	377,693	34,756	1,284	148
Total³	13,534,931	469,315	17,680	5,055

1 Taxpayers with net tax greater than \$0.

2 The tax payable on net capital gains is estimated (based on entity type and tax rates).

3 Totals may differ from the sum of components due to rounding.

Among taxable individuals with net capital gains for 2009–10, only 8.3% had a taxable income of \$180,001 or more, yet they accounted for 45.6% of net capital gains and 60.8% of the tax on net capital gains.

Table 7.3 Net capital gains and CGT of taxable individuals, by taxable income, 2009–10 income year

Taxable income	Taxpayers ¹ No.	Net capital gains \$m	Tax on net capital gains ² \$m
\$6,000 or less	942	4	2
\$6,001–\$35,000	83,546	685	49
\$35,001–\$80,000	188,220	2,060	390
\$80,001–\$180,000	117,185	2,877	817
\$180,001 or more	35,476	4,722	1,951
Total³	425,369	10,349	3,208

1 Refers to individual taxpayers with net tax payable greater than \$0.

2 The tax payable on net capital gains is estimated (based on entity type and tax rates).

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

Box 7.2 Entity size, by total income

For the purposes of this chapter:

Loss/nil entities have a total income equal to or less than \$0.

Micro entities have a total income equal to or more than \$1 but less than \$2 million.

Small entities have a total income equal to or more than \$2 million but less than \$10 million.

Medium entities have a total income equal to or more than \$10 million but less than \$100 million.

Large entities have a total income equal to or more than \$100 million but less than \$250 million.

Very large entities have a total income equal to or more than \$250 million.

Micro companies represented 83.2% of taxable companies with net capital gains for 2009–10, but accounted for only 19.0% of the total net capital gains and were liable for only 18.7% of the total tax payable on net capital gains.

Table 7.4 Net capital gains and CGT of taxable companies¹, by company size, 2009–10 income year

Company size	Companies No.	Net capital gains \$m	Tax on net capital gains ² \$m
Loss/nil	198	79	23
Micro	7,648	1,151	318
Small	867	512	137
Medium	345	1,775	492
Large	46	401	110
Very large	86	2,129	620
Total³	9,190	6,047	1,699

1 Refers to companies with net tax payable greater than \$0.

2 The tax payable on net capital gains is estimated (based on entity type and tax rates).

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

As with companies, the majority of taxable funds with net capital gains (99.8%) in 2009–10 were in the micro segment. These funds accounted for 80.9% of total net capital gains and were liable for 82.0% of the total tax payable on net capital gains.

Table 7.5 Net capital gains and CGT of taxable funds¹, by fund size, 2009–10 income year

Fund size	Funds No.	Net capital gains \$m	Tax on net capital gains ² \$m
Loss/nil	0	0	0
Micro	34,681	1,039	121
Small	62	148	19
Medium	11	93	7
Large ³	1	1	..
Very large ³	1	3	..
Total⁴	34,756	1,284	148

1 Refers to funds with net tax payable greater than \$0.

2 The tax payable on net capital gains is estimated (based on entity type and tax rates).

3 '..' means rounded to zero but not zero.

4 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

TOTAL CAPITAL GAINS

Statistics for total capital gains and losses are sourced from the CGT schedules. Only companies and funds with total capital gains of more than \$10,000 are required to complete a schedule. Individuals (including individual partners in a partnership) who lodge a paper return are not required to complete one. Therefore, as not all entities are required to complete a CGT schedule, the following statistics cannot be directly compared to the statistics reported on net capital gains.

For the 2009–10 income year, 366,954 taxable entities (individuals, companies and funds) declared \$50.5 billion in total current year capital gains on their CGT schedules. Entities had to report capital gains from the following sources on the CGT schedule:

- shares and units (in unit trusts)
- real estate
- other CGT assets and other CGT events
- collectables
- forestry managed investment scheme interests
- hedging financial arrangements.

For 2009–10, taxable individuals, companies and funds had approximately 59.9% (\$30.2 billion) of total current year capital gains that were sourced from shares. Real estate accounted for 25.7% (\$13.0 billion) of total current year capital gains and other assets for 14.4% (\$7.3 billion).

The value of total capital gains reported in the CGT schedule by taxable individuals increased by 2.7% with real estate contributing 47.2% of total capital gains.

Table 7.6 Total current year capital gains of taxable individuals¹, by source, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Source of gains ²	2008–09 ³		2009–10 ³	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Shares	159,151	8,702	180,698	7,925
Real estate	105,981	9,574	114,116	10,992
Other assets ⁴	48,484	4,380	44,658	4,362
Collectables	323	21	314	14
Forestry managed investment scheme interest	98	5	95	3
Total⁵	287,604	22,681	314,381	23,296

1 Refers to individual taxpayers with net tax payable greater than \$0 who completed a schedule.

2 Sources include both active and non-active assets.

3 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

4 Includes other CGT assets and any other CGT events.

5 Components do not add to the total number of taxable individuals claiming total capital gains as individuals may claim capital gains from more than one source. Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

The value of total capital gains reported in the CGT schedule by taxable companies decreased by 6.2% in 2009–10. The number of companies with capital gains in shares increased by 10.2% and the value of capital gains from shares increased by 21.5%.

Table 7.7 Total current year capital gains of taxable companies¹, by source, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Source of gains ²	No.	2008–09 ³	No.	2009–10 ³
		\$m		\$m
Shares	4,650	3,934	5,123	4,782
Real estate	1,883	973	2,110	1,578
Other assets ⁴	3,063	3,101	2,797	2,046
Collectables	13	7	16	2
Forestry managed investment scheme interest	9	949	7	2
Total⁵	8,745	8,964	9,267	8,410

1 Refers to company taxpayers with net tax payable greater than \$0 who completed a schedule.

2 Sources include both active and non-active assets.

3 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

4 Includes other CGT assets and any other CGT events.

5 Components do not add to the total number of taxable companies claiming total capital gains as companies may claim capital gains from more than one source. Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

The value of total capital gains reported in the CGT schedule by taxable funds increased by 117.9% in 2009–10, driven by an increase in capital gains from shares of \$10 billion.

Table 7.8 Total current year capital gains of taxable funds¹, by source, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Source of gains ²	No.	2008–09 ³	No.	2009–10 ³
		\$m		\$m
Shares	36,422	7,510	39,536	17,510
Real estate	1,951	320	2,253	405
Other assets ⁴	7,696	782	6,308	857
Collectables	71	4	72	2
Forestry managed investment scheme interest	27	1	32	2
Total⁵	41,004	8,617	43,306	18,775

1 Refers to fund taxpayers with net tax payable greater than \$0 who completed a schedule.

2 Sources include both active and non-active assets.

3 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

4 Includes other CGT assets and any other CGT events.

5 Components do not add to the total number of taxable funds claiming total capital gains as funds may claim capital gains from more than one source. Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

CAPITAL LOSSES

For the 2009–10 income year, 306,120 entities reported current year capital losses of \$45.0 billion. Capital losses applied of \$24.0 billion, including losses from before 2009–10, were used to offset 2009–10 capital gains. In total, funds claimed the most of the capital losses applied – 72.4% (\$17.4 billion).

From 2008–09 to 2009–10, the amount of current year capital losses reported by funds decreased by 44.0%. The number of funds with capital losses applied increased by 13.2% and the amount increased by 59.8%.

Table 7.9 Capital losses, by entity type, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Entity	Current year capital losses		2008–09 ¹ Capital losses applied		Current year capital losses		2009–10 ¹ Capital losses applied	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Individual								
Taxable ²	169,483	6,455	134,249	2,706	158,428	3,547	149,068	2,559
Non-taxable	44,956	1,566	32,424	504	46,736	964	39,729	517
Individual total³	214,439	8,020	166,673	3,210	205,164	4,511	188,797	3,075
Company								
Taxable ²	5,583	7,157	4,208	3,582	4,994	4,437	4,438	2,383
Non-taxable	4,848	3,436	2,857	1,323	4,633	7,302	3,175	1,148
Company total³	10,431	10,593	7,065	4,904	9,627	11,738	7,613	3,530
Funds								
Taxable ²	42,265	37,180	28,613	7,151	39,652	24,246	29,083	15,920
Non-taxable	45,688	14,272	34,166	3,714	51,677	4,544	41,960	1,442
Fund total³	87,953	51,452	62,779	10,865	91,329	28,790	71,043	17,362
Total³	312,823	70,065	236,517	18,979	306,120	45,040	267,453	23,968

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively, for those entities that completed a schedule.

² Taxable taxpayers are taxpayers with net tax greater than \$0.

³ Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

CAPITAL GAINS DISCOUNT

After applying capital losses to total capital gains, individuals and complying super funds are able to claim the general CGT discount for assets they have held for at least 12 months. Individuals get a 50% discount and complying super funds get a 33⅓% discount.

As the general discount is applied to capital gains after applying capital losses, the movement in the number of individuals and super funds using it, and the amount of gains that are concessionaly treated, will generally be in alignment with the movement in total capital gains by these same individuals and super funds.

For the 2009–10 income year, there was an increase of 10.2% in the number of individuals claiming the discount, and an increase of 2.0% in the amount claimed. For funds, there was an increase of 26.5% in the number claiming the discount and an increase in the amount claimed of 16.9%.

Table 7.10 General capital gains tax discount, by entity type, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Entity	No.	2008–09 ¹	No.	2009–10 ¹
		\$m		\$m
Individuals	233,424	10,569	257,164	10,782
Funds	19,839	590	25,097	690
Total	253,263	11,159	282,261	11,472

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively, for those entities that completed a schedule.

SMALL BUSINESS CGT CONCESSIONS

Small businesses that meet certain conditions are entitled to various CGT concessions when they sell their small business (or assets from it). Use of these concessions is reported on the CGT schedule.

For the 2009–10 income year, 19,755 individuals claimed small business CGT concessions to the value of \$2.0 billion, an increase of 1.8% from 2008–09. Most individuals claiming these concessions claimed the small business active assets reduction. The small business 15 year exemption was the least claimed concession, but had the highest average amount per claimant of \$366,401.

Table 7.11 Small business capital gains tax concessions, by entity type, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Concession	Individuals		2008–09 ¹ Companies		Individuals		2009–10 ¹ Companies	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Small business 15 year exemption	571	199	155	98	656	240	156	87
Small business active asset reduction	17,070	912	2,086	314	17,659	884	1,890	275
Small business retirement exemption	6,982	544	893	235	7,555	561	812	220
Small business rollover	3,366	280	444	111	3,326	286	386	84
Total²	18,905	1,936	2,801	757	19,755	1,971	2,566	667

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively, for those entities that completed a schedule.

² Components do not add up to the total number of individuals and companies as individuals and companies may claim more than one small business CGT concession. Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

For the individuals' small businesses where the industry classification is known, the financial and insurance services industry had the most claimants for these concessions, followed by the agricultural, forestry and fishing industry.

Table 7.12 Total small business capital gains tax concessions, by industry¹, 2009–10 income year²

	Individuals		Companies	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,765	277	101	56
Mining	17	4	9	3
Manufacturing	198	10	134	41
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	19	1	12	6
Construction	526	31	178	34
Wholesale trade	127	11	152	44
Retail trade	696	87	356	78
Accommodation and food services	472	24	330	51
Transport, postal and warehousing	377	19	143	19
Information media and telecommunications	21	2	16	7
Financial and insurance services	3,460	404	263	78
Rental, hiring and real estate services	724	114	261	124
Professional, scientific and technical services	744	61	202	56
Administrative and support services	322	12	74	14
Public administration and safety	22	1	8	2
Education and training	123	6	24	5
Health care and social assistance	500	49	135	31
Arts and recreation services	134	10	40	5
Other services	542	16	128	13
Other/not stated	4,831	525	0	0
No ANZSIC code	4,135	307	0	0
Total³	19,755	1,971	2,566	667

¹ The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

² Data for the 2009–10 income year includes data processed up to 31 October 2011, for those entities that completed a schedule.

³ Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

SOURCE OF CGT STATISTICS

Statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2009 and 2010 income tax returns for individuals, companies, funds and trusts, and from 2009 and 2010 CGT schedules completed by individual, company and fund taxpayers, processed by 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

The statistics reported are not necessarily complete as the proportion of tax returns processed by 31 October each year can vary. We recommend that you exercise caution in comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years.

As not all individual, company and fund taxpayers have to complete CGT schedules, the statistics sourced from the schedules do not represent all individual, company and fund taxpayers. Statistics such as total capital gains and losses, therefore, cannot be directly compared to the net capital gains statistics reported in this chapter.

Statistics reported in the detailed tables for companies and funds have been updated for the 1989–90 to 2009–10 income years to include returns processed by 31 October 2011 (where possible). Statistics reported in the detailed tables for individuals have been updated for the 2001–02 to 2009–10 income years to include returns processed by 31 October 2011. These statistics cannot be compared to previous editions of *Taxation statistics*.

A copy of the CGT schedule is in the appendix. You can view or download it in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of *Taxation statistics* on our website at www.ato.gov.au

CGT CHAPTER TABLES

The CGT chapter tables are now on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. You can now view or download all the chapter tables in Excel.

LIST OF CGT DETAILED TABLES

The following CGT detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. You can view or download all the detailed tables as PDF or Excel files.

Table 1 Net capital gains subject to tax, 1989–90 to 2009–10 income years

This table shows the number of taxable entities with net capital gains, the amount of their net capital gains and the estimated tax payable on these net capital gains (CGT), for income years 1989–90 to 2009–10.

Table 2 Net capital gains subject to tax, by entity type and taxable income, 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of individual, company and fund taxpayers with capital gains; the total number of individual, company and fund taxpayers (or total number of returns lodged by these entities); the proportion of taxpayers with capital gains to the total number of taxpayers; the net capital gains of these entities and the estimated tax payable (CGT) on these net capital gains. These items are broken down by taxable income.

Table 3 Small business capital gains tax concessions, by entity type, 2000–01 to 2009–10 income years

This table shows the number of individuals and companies that have claimed any of the small business capital gains tax concessions for the income years 2000–01 to 2009–10 inclusive.

Table 4 Net capital gains, by entity type, by range of net capital gain, 1996–97 to 2009–10 income years

This table shows the number of individuals, companies and funds that had a net capital gain, broken down by the size of their net capital gain for the income years 1996–97 to 2009–10 inclusive.

Table 5 Net capital gains, by age, sex, taxable status and taxable income of individuals, 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of individuals and the net capital gains, broken down by the age, sex, taxable status and taxable income of individuals for the income year 2009–10.

Table 6 Capital gains and small business concessions by calculation method, together with capital losses applied, by entity type for the 2000–01 to 2009–10 income years

This table shows the number and value of individual, company, fund and trust capital gains and small business concessions calculated by the discount, indexation or other methods together with capital losses applied for the income years 2000–01 to 2009–10 inclusive.

08 Fringe benefits tax

CHAPTER 08

OVERVIEW

For the 2010–11 fringe benefits tax (FBT) year:

- FBT payable was \$443.2 million for Australian Government departments, a 13.4% increase from 2009–10
- FBT payable was \$3.2 billion for other employers, an increase of 6.7% from 2009–10
- FBT rebates of \$102.5 million were claimed, a 8.5% increase from 2009–10
- employee contributions towards the cost of providing fringe benefits totalled \$1.2 billion, an increase of 6.9% from 2009–10.

INTRODUCTION

A fringe benefit is, generally speaking, a benefit provided in respect of employment. Fringe benefits are provided to employees (or associates of the employees) in place of, or in addition to, salary or wages. Benefits include any right, privilege, service or facility – for example, the use of a car for private purposes.

Fringe benefits tax (FBT) is the tax paid by employers on fringe benefits. The benefit does not have to be provided directly by the employer for FBT to apply. FBT may still apply if the benefit is provided by an associate of the employer or by a third party under an arrangement with the employer or an associate of the employer.

Employees generally do not pay income tax on the fringe benefits they receive. FBT is paid by employers, irrespective of whether they are sole traders, partnerships, trusts, corporations, unincorporated associations or government bodies, and irrespective of whether they are liable to pay other taxes such as income tax. The rate of FBT for the 2010–11 FBT year remained unchanged from the previous year, at 46.5%.

Employers can generally claim an income tax deduction for the cost of providing fringe benefits. FBT paid by an employer may also be an allowable income tax deduction.

The FBT year runs from 1 April to 31 March, rather than from 1 July to 30 June as is the case for other tax types. For example, the 2010–11 FBT year ran from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011. FBT returns must be lodged by 21 May each year, which is a shorter lodgment period than for other tax types. These features of the FBT system enable the reporting of FBT statistics that are one year ahead of the statistics based on other income year return forms – for example, for personal tax.

This chapter primarily reports and discusses FBT statistics for the 2010–11 FBT year.

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

Statistics for the 2010–11 FBT year reported in this chapter may have been affected by changes to the tax treatment of employee share schemes.

Box 8.1 Calculating taxable status for fringe benefits tax¹

Taxable status is calculated as:	
	Amount of tax payable (item 16)
less	Amount of rebate (item 18)
<i>gives</i>	<i>Sub-total (item 19)</i>
<i>Taxable</i>	where the sub-total is greater than zero
<i>Non-taxable</i>	where the sub-total is zero or less

¹ Items in brackets refer to fringe benefit return labels

FBT RETURNS

There were 66,428 FBT returns lodged and processed for 2010–11, an increase of 1.9% when compared to 2009–10. The total FBT payable increased by 7.5% to \$3.7 billion.

Table 8.1 FBT returns and FBT payable, by employer type and taxable status, 2009–10 and 2010–11 FBT years

Employer type	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Australian Government departments	109	391	112	443
Other employers				
Taxable	50,308	3,008	50,246	3,211
Non-taxable	14,749	0	16,070	0
<i>Total</i>	<i>65,057</i>	<i>3,008</i>	<i>66,316</i>	<i>3,211</i>
Total²	65,166	3,398	66,428	3,654

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 FBT years includes data from FBT returns processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

² Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

FBT PAYABLE

The FBT payable by an employer is calculated by applying the FBT rate to the 'fringe benefits taxable amount'. The tax is generally payable by an employer where an employee has received a fringe benefit.

For taxable 'other employers' (employers other than Australian Government Departments) in 2010–11, the mining industry continued to have the largest average FBT payable at around \$246,250 per employer. It was closely followed by the public administration and safety industry with average FBT payable of around \$229,270.

The professional, scientific and technical services industry continues to have the most payers, accounting for 16.0% of taxable 'other employers'.

Table 8.2 FBT payable¹, by employer type, taxable status and broad industry², 2009–10 and 2010–11 FBT years

Employer type	2009–10 ³		2010–11 ³	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Australian Government departments	109	391	112	443
Other employers				
Taxable				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	877	17	828	17
Mining	940	217	999	246
Manufacturing	5,984	404	5,926	416
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	319	54	340	59
Construction	3,602	128	3,638	135
Wholesale trade	6,405	360	6,338	389
Retail trade	3,690	161	3,599	167
Accommodation and food services	1,367	36	1,323	38
Transport, postal and warehousing	1,473	125	1,481	125
Information media and telecommunications	951	104	964	106
Financial and insurance services	3,197	318	3,203	331
Rental, hiring and real estate services	1,959	59	2,019	65
Professional, scientific and technical services	8,154	307	8,062	337
Administrative and support services	2,158	111	2,211	132
Public administration and safety	954	213	977	224
Education and training	1,889	141	1,919	145
Health care and social assistance	2,459	52	2,488	56
Arts and recreation services	622	38	601	43
Other services	2,077	85	2,054	91
Other ⁴	1,231	78	1,276	88
Industry total ⁵	50,308	3,008	50,246	3,211
Non-taxable	14,749	0	16,071	0
Total⁵	65,166	3,398	66,428	3,654

1 Refers to FBT payable calculated before rebates were deducted.

2 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

3 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 FBT years relates to FBT returns processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

4 Includes FBT payable by FBT payers who did not state their industry.

5 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

The fringe benefits received by employees fall into two general categories according to whether or not the benefit is a 'GST-creditable benefit'. Type 1 benefits are those for which the provider of the benefit is entitled to a GST input tax credit because of the provision of the benefit or because of the acquisition or importation of the thing they provided as a benefit. Type 2 benefits are those that are not type 1 fringe benefits.

Each industry has more type 1 benefits than type 2 benefits. Overall, the value of type 1 benefits accounted for 72.8% of all benefits for taxable 'other employers'.

For taxable 'Other employers', the public administration and safety industry continued to have the largest average type 1 benefit of around \$183,930 per employer, whereas the mining industry continued to have the largest average type 2 benefit of around \$308,820 per employer.

Table 8.3 Type 1 and 2 aggregate amounts, by employer type, taxable status and broad industry¹, 2010–11 FBT year²

	Type 1 aggregate amount ³		Type 2 aggregate amount ⁴	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Australian Government departments	111	73	78	429
Other employers				
Taxable				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	734	12	294	6
Mining	978	123	476	147
Manufacturing	5,770	359	1,589	83
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	336	53	136	10
Construction	3,521	116	764	27
Wholesale trade	6,203	331	1,658	82
Retail trade	3,511	150	882	26
Accommodation and food services	1,152	25	543	15
Transport, postal and warehousing	1,434	104	453	29
Information media and telecommunications	939	86	325	27
Financial and insurance services	2,992	239	1,114	117
Rental, hiring and real estate services	1,901	54	456	15
Professional, scientific and technical services	7,716	259	1,941	100
Administrative and support services	2,087	111	607	26
Public administration and safety	946	174	466	44
Education and training	1,780	78	1,041	80
Health care and social assistance	1,789	25	355	7
Arts and recreation services	555	27	253	19
Other services	1,768	63	688	32
Other ⁵	1,130	67	414	26
Industry total ⁶	47,242	2,458	14,455	917
Non-taxable	13	0	0	0
Total⁶	47,354	2,531	14,533	1,346

1 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

2 Data for 2010–11 relates to FBT returns processed up to 31 October 2011.

3 Type 1 amounts represent fringe benefits that are GST-creditable benefits.

4 Type 2 amounts represent fringe benefits that are not GST-creditable benefits.

5 Includes taxable employers who did not state their industry.

6 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

FBT REBATES

FBT is payable on the grossed-up taxable value of benefits, and an offsetting income tax deduction is allowed for the FBT paid. However, certain non-profit employers (such as religious institutions, trade unions, scientific and public educational institutions and endorsed charitable institutions) are exempt from income tax and cannot claim income tax deductions for the FBT they pay. To ensure that these employers are not disadvantaged, they are eligible for an FBT rebate of 48%.

For the 2010–11 FBT year, FBT rebates increased by 8.5% to \$102.5 million. The industry with the largest number of taxable 'Other employers' claiming a rebate was education and training with 40.8% of the total number of FBT rebates claimed. Wholesale trade continues to have the highest average rebate claimed, which for the 2010–11 FBT year was around \$85,710 per employer.

Table 8.4 FBT rebates claimed, by employer type, taxable status and broad industry¹, 2009–10 and 2010–11 FBT years

Employer type	2009–10 ²		2010–11 ²	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Australian Government departments	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other employers				
Taxable				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	26	0.2	23	0.1
Manufacturing	11	0.1	8	0.0
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	5	0.1	5	0.1
Construction	9	0.1	6	0.1
Wholesale trade	15	1.2	14	1.2
Retail trade	14	0.1	11	0.1
Accommodation and food services	270	4.3	263	4.1
Transport, postal and warehousing	8	0.3	7	0.3
Information media and telecommunications	29	0.6	28	0.6
Financial and insurance services	20	0.7	22	0.8
Rental, hiring and real estate services	7	0.0	5	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	171	3.4	170	3.7
Administrative and support services	123	3.0	121	3.2
Public administration and safety	23	0.4	28	0.4
Education and training	1,394	43.4	1,426	45.5
Health care and social assistance	107	1.7	102	2.4
Arts and recreation services	295	10.0	301	11.9
Other services	842	22.7	848	25.0
Other ³	115	2.4	111	2.9
Industry total ⁴	3,484	94.5	3,499	102.5
Non-taxable	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total⁴	3,484	94.5	3,499	102.5

1 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

2 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 FBT years includes data from FBT returns processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

3 Includes mining and other entities that did not state their industry.

4 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

EMPLOYEE CONTRIBUTIONS

In some circumstances, an employee may make a payment to their employer as a contribution towards the cost of providing fringe benefits. These payments are referred to as 'employee contributions'. Employee contributions generally reduce the taxable value of a fringe benefit by the amount of the contribution. Employee contributions are considered assessable income of the employer.

For the 2010–11 FBT year, employers had to report employee contributions for motor vehicles, expense payments, housing, airline transport, board, property, car parking and other benefits.

For taxable 'other employers' in the 2010–11 FBT year, overall employee contributions increased by 6.8%. The mining industry had the highest percentage increase in employee contributions by employees of all taxable 'other employers' with a 76.5% increase.

Some company, partnership and trust detailed tables in other chapters of this publication contain statistics on fringe benefit employee contributions for the 2010–11 FBT year.

Table 8.5 Employee contributions to employers, by employer type, taxable status and broad industry¹, 2009–10 and 2010–11 FBT years

Employer type	2009–10 ²		2010–11 ²	
	Employers	\$m	Employers	\$m
Australian Government departments	94	257	96	273
Other employers				
Taxable				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	186	3	178	4
Mining	265	34	298	60
Manufacturing	1,593	102	1,660	108
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	123	15	130	19
Construction	903	19	913	22
Wholesale trade	1,623	43	1,618	50
Retail trade	1,155	34	1,140	35
Accommodation and food services	304	5	296	4
Transport, postal and warehousing	414	32	429	37
Information media and telecommunications	239	26	236	32
Financial and insurance services	844	108	885	53
Rental, hiring and real estate services	463	7	496	8
Professional, scientific and technical services	2,275	62	2,323	70
Administrative and support services	604	17	635	18
Public administration and safety	584	168	585	189
Education and training	549	41	586	45
Health care and social assistance	548	34	596	44
Arts and recreation services	152	5	155	6
Other services	486	10	508	11
Other ³	315	15	351	17
Industry total ⁴	13,625	781	14,018	834
Non-taxable	10,724	84	11,726	93
Total⁴	24,443	1,122	25,840	1,199

1 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

2 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 FBT years includes data from FBT returns processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

3 Includes FBT employee contributions where the industry was not stated.

4 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

Employee contributions towards car fringe benefits for which the taxable value was calculated using the statutory formula ('cars – statutory') have been the most popular type of contribution, representing 80.9% of the total \$834 million of employee contributions to taxable 'other employers' in 2010–11.

Table 8.6 Employee contributions to employers, by employer type, taxable status and type of contribution, 2009–10 and 2010–11 FBT years

Employer type	Employers	2009–10 ¹ \$m	Employers	2010–11 ¹ \$m
Australian Government departments	94	257	112	273
Other employers				
Taxable				
Cars – statutory	10,507	587	10,865	674
Cars – operating cost	3,378	22	3,470	23
Expense payments	1,275	92	1,303	41
Housing	506	20	482	19
Airline transport	61	11	65	14
Board	17	1	23	2
Property	199	8	208	10
Other benefits	607	30	669	38
Car parking	365	10	427	12
Contribution total ^{2,3}	13,625	781	14,018	834
Non-taxable	10,724	84	16,070	93
Total³	24,443	1,122	30,200	1,199

1 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 FBT years includes data from FBT returns processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

2 Components do not add to the totals as employers may report more than one type of contribution.

3 Totals may differ slightly from the sum of the components due to rounding.

ESTIMATED STATUTORY CAR FRINGE BENEFITS

The number of car fringe benefits for which the taxable value was calculated using the statutory formula, are provided by employers that have completed a FBT return. Due to data quality issues associated with this label in the FBT return, this statistic should be considered an estimate only.

Table 8.7 shows the number of estimated statutory car benefits increased in 2010–11 when compared with 2009–10.

Table 8.7 Estimate of statutory car fringe benefit numbers, 2009–10 and 2010–11 FBT years

	2009–10	2010–11
Number of estimated benefits ^{1,2}	513,524	532,573

1 Derived from those employers who reported some gross taxable value for 'cars-statutory' fringe benefits.

2 Includes all FBT returns processed by 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

SOURCE OF FBT STATISTICS

The statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2010 and 2011 FBT returns processed by 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively. The statistics reported are not necessarily complete as the proportion of tax returns processed by 31 October each year can vary. We recommend you exercise caution when comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years.

Statistics in the detailed tables have been updated for the 1997–98 to 2010–11 FBT years to include returns processed by 31 October 2011. These statistics cannot be compared to those in previous editions of *Taxation statistics*.

A copy of the FBT return form is in the appendix. You can view or download it in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of *Taxation statistics* on our website at www.ato.gov.au

FBT CHAPTER TABLES

The FBT chapter tables are now on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. You can now view or download all the chapter tables in Excel.

LIST OF FBT DETAILED TABLES

The following FBT detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. You can view or download all the detailed tables as PDF or Excel files.

The items referred to in the detailed tables are items declared on the 2011 FBT return.

Table 1 FBT payable, by employer type and taxable status, 1997–98 to 2010–11 FBT years

This time series table shows grades of FBT payable, by employer type and taxable status, for the 1997–98 to 2010–11 FBT years.

Table 2 FBT payable and FBT rebate, by employer type, taxable status and broad industry, 2010–11 FBT year

This table shows FBT payable, FBT rebates claimed and net FBT payable, by employer type, taxable status and broad industry groupings, for the 2010–11 FBT year.

Table 3 Number of FBT payers and value of benefit, by employer type, taxable status, type of benefit and broad industry, 2010–11 FBT year

This table shows the number of FBT payers and the value of benefits, by employer type, taxable status, type of benefit and broad industry groupings, for the 2010–11 FBT year.

Table 4 Employee contributions, by employer type, taxable status, type of benefit and broad industry, 2010–11 FBT year

This table shows amounts of employee contributions that entities (companies, partnerships, trusts, individuals and others) – classified by employer type, taxable status and broad industry groupings – received from their employees for different types of benefits (motor vehicle, expense payments, housing, board, airline transport, property, car parking and other (residual)) for the 2010–11 FBT year.

Table 5 ‘Cars – statutory’ employee contributions, by employer type and taxable status, 1997–98 to 2010–11 FBT years

This time series table shows grades of ‘cars – statutory’ employee contributions, by employer type and taxable status, for the 1997–98 to 2010–11 FBT years.

Table 6 Selected items, by employer type and taxable status, 1997–98 to 2010–11 FBT years

This time series table shows selected items, by employer type and taxable status, for the 1997–98 to 2010–11 FBT years.

Table 7 Fringe benefits, by employer type, taxable status and benefit type, 1997–98 to 2010–11 FBT years

This time series table shows the number of FBT payers and the benefit value amounts, by employer type, taxable status and type of benefit, for the 1997–98 to 2010–11 FBT years.

❗ To meet privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in these tables.

Includes FBT returns processed by 31 October 2011 and those returns processed within the period 1 April to 31 October of each FBT year.

09 Payments and transfers through the income tax system

OVERVIEW

For the 2009–10 income year:

- \$861 million was paid in transfers through the tax system for the benefit of families and individuals
- \$671 million was paid in education tax refunds, an increase of 5.0% from 2008–09
- \$546 million in tax offsets were claimed in the research and development industry, an increase of 19.6% over the previous income year.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information on payments and transfers, as reported on individual and company tax returns. It covers a range of payments and transfers made through the tax system. Several of these payments provide assistance to families and individuals, such as the private health insurance tax offset and the education tax refund. Both the research and development tax offset and the film and television tax offset provide targeted assistance to industry.

The education tax refund (tax offset), the private health insurance tax offset, the research and development tax offset and the film tax offset are refundable. This means that these offsets are not limited to the amount of tax payable.

Other payments made by the ATO are fuel tax credits payments (see Chapter 14) and superannuation co-contribution payments (see Chapter 15).

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

The first child tax offset (baby bonus) scheme has closed. The 2008–09 financial year was the last year that the claim could be made through the tax return. The former Table 9.1: First child tax offset has been removed. The former Table 9.8: Tax bonus payment has also been removed as it relates to the 2007–08 income year only and residual payments to 31 October 2011 are insignificant.

New table 9.8 reports on the first home saver account for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years.

Statistics for the 2009–10 income year reported in this chapter may have been affected by the increase in the expenditure cap from \$1 million to \$2 million on eligible research and development claimable under the research and development tax offset.

EDUCATION TAX REFUND

Eligibility for the education tax refund (ETR) is, in the main, tied to the eligibility for the family tax benefit Part A. It allows eligible individuals to claim a refund on eligible education expenses such as computers, computer-related equipment, internet connections, software, textbooks and tools of trade required to complete an apprenticeship. Eligible individuals with children who are undertaking primary or secondary school studies and independent students under 25 years old who are undertaking primary or secondary school studies can claim the refund.

The maximum claim available in 2009–10 was 50% of eligible expenses up to:

- \$780 for each eligible student in primary school – that is, a refund of up to \$390
- \$1,558 for each eligible student in secondary school – that is, a refund of up to \$779.

If eligible expenses exceed the above respective limits for the year, any excess can go towards the following year's claim, as long as the individual is still eligible. Eligible expenses that are not utilised in the year they are incurred, or the subsequent year, will automatically lapse.

Eligible independent students undertaking secondary school studies can also claim 50% of eligible expenses up to \$1,558 – that is, a refund of up to \$779.

Table 9.1 Education tax refund¹ claims, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

	2008–09 ¹		2009–10 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Education tax refund claim	1,035,831	639	1,067,764	671
Students recorded for ETR				
Primary	972,815		1,033,297	
Secondary	838,945		885,395	

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

In the 2009–10 income year, education tax refund claims increased by 5.0% to \$671m. The number of school students included in the claims increased by 3.0% to 1,067,764.

Table 9.2 Education tax refund¹ claims, by number of school students in each claim, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

No. of school students included in claim	Education tax refund claims 2008–09 ¹		Education tax refund claims 2009–10 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
1 child	486,326	194	488,000	198
2 children	388,249	272	403,831	283
3 children	122,962	120	134,039	131
4 children	29,152	37	32,072	42
5 or more children	9,142	16	9,822	17
Total²	1,035,831	639	1,067,764	671

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

² Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE TAX OFFSET

The private health insurance tax offset is calculated as a percentage of the premium paid to a registered health fund for appropriate private health insurance cover. The percentage of rebate paid is determined by the age of the oldest individual covered by the policy – 30% of the premium if aged below 65, 35% of the premium if aged between 65 and 69 or 40% of the premium if 70 or older. The tax offset is not affected by the level of a taxpayer's income.

The tax offset can be claimed as:

- a reduced private health insurance premium through a health fund
- a cash or cheque rebate from Medicare
- a fully refundable tax offset at the end of the financial year through the income tax return
- a combination of all the above options – each for a different period throughout the year.

The ATO can only provide statistical data on the refundable tax offset claimed through individual tax returns.

For the 2009–10 income year, 269,632 taxpayers claimed a private health insurance tax offset through the tax system. The average tax offset claimed per taxpayer recorded no change remaining around \$704 in 2009–10. Taxpayers aged under 30 recorded an 27.2% increase in private health insurance tax offsets in contrast to taxpayers in the 30–59 age group where a small growth of 3.1% was recorded. The 60–70 age group recorded a 12.0% increase in offsets.

Table 9.3 Private health insurance tax offset, by age, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

	2008–09 ¹		2009–10 ¹	
	No.	\$m ²	No.	\$m
<18	57	..	67	..
18–24	13,726	3	16,243	4
25–29	23,758	7	29,634	9
30–34	22,068	9	25,286	10
35–39	22,012	12	23,548	12
40–44	22,837	16	23,630	16
45–49	31,095	25	30,062	24
50–54	36,469	32	36,422	33
55–59	35,668	32	36,334	34
60–64	25,272	22	26,856	25
65–69	10,719	11	11,729	12
70–74	4,138	4	4,419	5
75 or more	5,358	5	5,402	6
Total³	253,177	178	269,632	190

1 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

2 ‘..’ means rounded to zero, but not zero.

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

The highest proportion of taxpayers claiming a tax offset through the tax system had a taxable income in the \$35,001 to \$80,000 range. Their average claim was \$651.

Table 9.4 Private health insurance tax offset, by taxable income, 2009–10 income year

Taxable income	Taxpayers No.	2009–10 ¹
		Amount claimed \$m
Up to \$6,000	9,459	6
\$6,001–\$35,000	56,807	30
\$35,001–\$80,000	124,793	83
\$80,001–\$180,000	68,204	59
\$180,001 or more	10,369	11
Total²	269,632	190

1 Data for the 2009–10 income year includes data processed up to 31 October 2011.

2 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT TAX OFFSET

Jointly administered by the Industry Research and Development Board (through AusIndustry) and the ATO, the research and development tax offset is designed to increase the level of research and development conducted by Australian companies. The tax offset is available to small companies with an aggregate annual turnover of less than \$5 million and grouped research and development expenditure of more than \$20,000 but less than \$2 million per income year. The expenditure cap increase from \$1 million to \$2 million applies from 1 July 2009.

Less than 0.5% of companies claimed the tax offset for the 2009–10 income year. There was a 19.6% increase in total offsets claimed in 2009–10. The average claim was \$148,697, an 11.1% increase on the 2008–09 average of \$133,793.

Table 9.5 Research and development tax offset, by industry, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Industry ²	No.	2008–09 ¹ \$m	No.	2009–10 ¹ \$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	83	11	97	14
Mining	126	24	156	42
Manufacturing	688	82	750	94
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	36	5	46	6
Construction	98	10	110	12
Wholesale trade	202	24	219	28
Retail trade	107	11	110	10
Accommodation and food services	14	1	11	1
Transport, postal and warehousing	29	4	23	3
Information media and telecommunications	105	15	113	16
Financial and insurance services	115	17	124	22
Rental, hiring and real estate services	59	8	73	10
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,410	204	1,485	237
Administrative and support services	52	7	46	7
Education and training	27	3	26	3
Health care and social assistance	35	4	38	6
Arts and recreation services	11	1	15	1
Other services	45	4	53	6
Other ³	171	21	179	25
Total⁴	3,413	457	3,674	546

1 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

2 The industry groups are based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

3 Includes companies lodging under the 'Nil company returns' code, which includes non-taxable companies or companies with nil company returns – no income, expense or balance sheet data present; accommodation and food services industry companies; companies that did not state their industry; and/or companies registered under the government administration and defence industry code.

4 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

FILM TAX OFFSET

Film production companies incurring expenditure on certain productions in Australia may be eligible for refundable tax offsets. The tax offsets are the location offset (formerly the refundable film and television tax offset), the producer offset and the post, digital and visual effects (PDV) offset. The refundable tax offsets are paid directly to the producers and are exempt from tax. A production company can claim no more than one of the film tax offsets for each film. The offset is provided to the production company through its tax return. Any excess over other tax liabilities is refunded.

The location offset supports the production of large budget films and television projects shot in Australia. The producer offset encourages the production of Australian film and television projects while the PDV offset supports work on post digital and visual effects production in Australia, regardless of where a project is shot.

The offset may be subject to significant yearly variation, depending on when a claim is submitted, and no conclusions can be derived based on large variations.

Table 9.6 Film and television tax offset, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

	2008–09 ¹ \$m	2009–10 ¹ \$m
Total	255	111

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

NATIONAL RENTAL AFFORDABILITY SCHEME

The national rental affordability scheme commenced on 1 July 2008 and is available to individuals, companies, trusts, partnerships, superannuation funds and self-managed superannuation funds. The Commonwealth contribution or incentive is paid in the form of refundable tax offsets for complying institutional investors who will claim their entitlement to the tax offset in their annual tax return.

Table 9.7 National rental affordability scheme tax offset, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

	No. ²	2008–09 ¹ \$m ²	No.	2009–10 ¹ \$m
Total	n.a.	..	406	3

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income year includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011. We recommend you treat this data with caution due to the volatility of the return label data used to produce this table.

² The 2008–09 data has been revised. n.a. means not applicable or not available, and '..' means rounded to zero but not zero.

FIRST HOME SAVER ACCOUNT

The federal government launched the first home saver account (FHSA) scheme on 1 October 2008. This scheme aims to provide a simple, tax effective way for Australians to save for their first home through a combination of government contributions and low taxes where certain conditions have been met. The account may be offered by banks, building societies, credit unions, life insurance companies and public offer super funds (not self-managed super funds). The account providers set their own fees and interest rates, but have to comply with the government rules for the scheme.

Earnings on these accounts are taxed at 15%, payable by the account provider (not the individual).

Account holders must live in the home for a continuous period of six months within 12 months of purchasing their first home or completing its construction.

Table 9.8 First home saver account – government contributions paid 2008–09 and 2009–10 income year

	2008–09 ¹		2009–10 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Total	11,163	5.9	17,075	9.4

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

SOURCE OF PAYMENTS AND TRANSFERS STATISTICS

The statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2009 and 2010 individual and company income tax returns processed by 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively. The statistics reported are not necessarily complete as the proportion of tax returns processed by 31 October each year can vary. We recommend you exercise caution when comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years.

PAYMENTS AND TRANSFERS CHAPTER TABLES

The payments and transfers chapter tables are now on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. You can now view or download all the chapter tables in Excel.

LIST OF PAYMENTS AND TRANSFERS DETAILED TABLES

The following personal tax detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website at www.ato.gov.au. You can view or download the tables as PDF or Excel files.

Table 1 Education tax refund claims made, by number and composition (primary and secondary) of school students recorded within each claim, for the 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number, value and composition (primary and secondary school students) of education tax refund claims made on individual returns processed up to 31 October 2011.

10 Charities and deductible gifts

OVERVIEW

As at the end of October 2011, there were:

- 55,039 tax concession charities, a 2.4% increase on October 2010
- 27,783 active deductible gift recipients, a 2.8% increase on October 2010

For the 2009–10 income year, individuals claimed \$1,962 million in deductible gifts, a decrease of 6.3% on the previous year

For the 2010–11 financial year, charities claimed \$520 million in refundable franking credits, a decrease of 17.7% on the previous year.

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

New table 10.9 has been added to this chapter providing new information on the number of employees who are participating in workplace giving programs.

New detailed table 4 has been added showing the amount donated to charities by age and sex of the donor.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information about:

- entities that have applied for and been granted tax concession charity status or deductible gift recipient status
- private ancillary funds donations and distributions
- the amounts claimed by individuals for donations to deductible gift recipients.

Information on endorsed income tax exempt entities and deductible gift recipients that have claimed refundable franking credits from the ATO is also provided.

TAX CONCESSION CHARITY

A charity is an institution or fund established and operated for altruistic purposes that the law regards as charitable. Charitable purposes are:

- the relief of poverty
- the advancement of religion
- the advancement of education
- the provision of child care services on a non-profit basis
- other purposes beneficial to the community.

The characteristics of a charity are:

- its purposes are charitable in the legal senses
- it exists for the public benefit or the relief of poverty
- it is non-profit
- its sole purpose is charitable.

A charity with an Australian business number may be entitled to seek endorsement from the ATO for the following concessions:

- income tax exemption
- goods and services tax (GST) charity tax concessions
- fringe benefits tax (FBT) rebate
- FBT exemption (limited to certain charitable institutions).

Many community organisations are not charities. Institutions and funds which are not charitable include those with purposes which are primarily:

- sporting, recreational or social purposes
- to confer private benefits
- illegal or against public policy
- vague in purpose, has insufficient value or is of indeterminable value for the community
- to carrying on a commercial enterprise to generate surpluses.

More information on concessions available to charities can be found on our website at www.ato.gov.au

The most common charitable purpose of tax concession charities is social and community welfare, which account for 43.3% of all tax concession charities.

Table 10.1 Main charitable purpose¹ of tax concession charities²

Main charitable purpose	Number of tax concession charities	Tax concessions			
		Income tax exempt charity	Fringe benefits tax exempt	Fringe benefits tax rebatable	GST concession
Social and community welfare	23,838	23,746	9,842	10,942	23,440
Religion	12,444	12,423	6	11,487	12,113
Education	9,329	9,320	6	8,171	9,052
Health	2,423	2,407	1,213	468	2,291
Culture	1,630	1,625	0	1,314	1,528
Natural environment	625	623	0	496	571
Other	4,750	4,719	15	3,093	4,444
Total	55,039	54,863	11,082	35,971	53,439

¹ As indicated on the application for endorsement as a tax concession charity or income tax exempt fund (NAT 10651-12.2005).

² Active tax concession charities as at 31 October 2011.

The tax concessions that a charity can apply and be endorsed for, depend on its entity type.

Table 10.2 Entity type¹ of tax concession charities²

Entity type	No.
Charitable institution	37,888
Public benevolent institution	10,224
Charitable fund	5,868
Health promotion charity	1,059
Total	55,039

1 As indicated on the application for endorsement as a tax concession charity or income tax exempt fund (NAT 10651-12.2005).

2 Active tax concession charities as at 31 October 2011.

During the 2009–10 income year, there were 677,193 individuals employed by tax concession charities able to provide fringe benefits exempt from FBT. Less than half (37.1%) of these employees had reportable fringe benefits reported in their payment summaries, with the majority of the reportable fringe benefits (98.8%) exempt from FBT.

Table 10.3 Number of employees¹ by type of tax concession charity, 2009–10 income year²

	Number of employees ¹	Employees receiving reportable fringe benefits (No.)		Value of reportable fringe benefits ³ (\$m)	
		Below the cap ⁴	Above the cap ⁴	Below the cap ⁴	Above the cap ⁴
Health promotion charity	22,575	12,470	444	326	3
Public benevolent institution	472,621	154,804	6,855	3,725	41
Public hospital	181,997	86,019	2,701	1,496	26
Total⁵	677,193	253,293	10,000	5,547	70

1 The number of employees can include the same individual more than once where an individual may have worked for different organisations in the same income year.

2 Data for the 2009–10 income year includes data processed by 31 October 2011.

3 This shows the value of grossed up reportable fringe benefits as reported on individual payment summaries.

4 'The cap' refers to the capping thresholds that apply to benefits provided by an employer for each employee during a FBT year which are FBT exempt. An organisation will be liable for FBT on the benefits provided above the capping thresholds.

5 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

DEDUCTIBLE GIFT RECIPIENTS

Deductible gift recipients (DGRs) are certain types of organisations that can receive tax deductible gifts. These organisations either need to be endorsed by the ATO, or to be specifically listed by name in the income tax law. The majority of DGRs are endorsed by the ATO.

Table 10.4 Deductible gift recipients¹, by type²

Deductible gift recipient type	No.
Public benevolent institution	11,534
School or college building fund	4,708
Ancillary fund	1,762
Public library	1,674
Public fund on the register of cultural organisations	1,311
Health promotion charity	1,081
Private ancillary fund	955
Public museum	584
Public fund for persons in necessitous circumstances	571
Public fund on the register of environmental organisations	541
Scholarship fund	413
Public hospital	370
Public fund for religious instruction in government schools	304
Government special school	204
Overseas aid fund	196
Specifically listed in the Income Tax Assessment Act 1936	177
Public art gallery	174
Approved research institute	174
Animal welfare charity	154
Institution consisting of a public library, public museum and public art gallery or of any two of these bodies	112
Public institution for research	106
Public fund for public benevolent institutions	92
TAFE	90
Non-profit hospital	89
Public university	84
Charitable services institution	81
A public fund established and maintained for the purpose of providing money for the provision of public ambulance services	71
Residential educational institution	64
Public fund on the register of harm prevention charities	61
Other ³	367
Total	28,104

1 Organisations with active DGR status as at 31 October 2011.

2 Type as identified on the DGR application form (NAT 2948-06.2005).

3 Other includes DGR types other than those listed.

PRIVATE ANCILLARY FUNDS

A private ancillary fund is a type of trust which was previously known as a prescribed private fund to which taxpayers can make tax deductible donations. The fund may make distributions only to other DGRs that have been either endorsed by the ATO or are listed by name in the income tax law.

The total number of private ancillary funds increased by 6.9% during the 2009–10 income year.

Table 10.5 Number of new and total private ancillary funds, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

	2008–09 ¹	2009–10 ¹
Number approved	54	57
Total approved	822	879

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively. Data for the 2008–09 income year has been revised.

Distributions from private ancillary funds increased 28.8% during the 2009–10 income year to \$197 million, with the welfare and rights category receiving the largest proportion of distributions (24.9%).

Table 10.6 Donations to and distributions of private ancillary funds, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

	2008–09 ¹ \$m	2009–10 ¹ \$m
Donations received	272	321
Distributions made		
Welfare and rights	56	51
Cultural organisations	19	26
Research	3	25
International affairs	14	23
Education	19	21
Health	14	19
Environment	14	13
Other ²	2	12
Ancillary fund DGRs	7	5
Not a DGR	1	1
Sports and recreation ³	2	..
Not a DGR but a tax concession charity (TCC)	1	0
Total⁴	153	197
Closing value	2,016	2,267

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

² Includes donations to 'family', 'defence', 'industry, trade and design', 'philanthropic trusts' and specifically listed DGRs that were not able to be otherwise classified.

³ '..' means rounded to zero but not zero.

⁴ Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

DEDUCTIBLE GIFTS

While various entities are able to make tax deductible donations to DGRs, these donations are only separately reported to the ATO on the tax return for individuals. Donations can take many forms, including cash, shares, property, trading stock, cultural gifts, bequests and heritage gifts.

Overall, the number of individuals who claimed a gift or contribution as a deduction increased by 5.4% for the 2009–10 income year, and the amount claimed decreased by 6.2%.

Table 10.7 Individuals' gifts claimed, by amount claimed, for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Amount of gifts claimed \$	2008–09 ¹		2009–10 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
1–25	962,716	14	887,461	14
26–50	816,012	35	810,406	34
51–250	1,597,930	205	1,472,457	187
251–1,000	977,618	497	939,582	479
1,001–5,000	260,211	491	256,312	485
5,001–10,000	21,968	150	21,520	146
10,001–25,000	9,504	139	9,289	136
More than 25,000	3,687	563	3,759	482
Total²	4,649,646	2,093	4,400,786	1,964

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

² Totals may differ slightly from the sum of the components due to rounding.

For the 2009–10 income year, 36.0% of individuals claimed a gift or contribution to a DGR as a deduction in their income tax return. For 83.9% of these individuals, their contribution represented 1% or less of their total income.

Table 10.8 Individuals' gifts as a percentage of total income, for the 2009–10 income year¹

Gifts as a percentage of total income	Number	Gifts \$m
More than 0% to 0.25%	2,451,381	152
More than 0.25% to 0.5%	673,493	154
More than 0.5% to 0.75%	348,775	135
More than 0.75% to 1%	216,794	112
More than 1% to 2%	368,930	273
More than 2% to 3%	124,812	145
More than 3% to 4%	61,264	95
More than 4% to 5%	35,608	70
More than 5% to 6%	23,264	55
More than 6% to 7%	17,167	50
More than 7% to 8%	13,346	46
More than 8% to 9%	10,212	38
More than 9% to 10%	8,156	33
More than 10%	47,584	605
Total	4,400,786	1,962

¹ Data for the 2009–10 income year includes data processed up to 31 October 2011.

The workplace giving program allows employees to have deductions taken from each pay and give to charity.

For the 2009–10 income year, donations made through workplace giving totalled \$23 million.

Table 10.9 Workplace giving programs, for the 2009–10 income year¹

Workplace giving programs	2009–10
Total number of employees employed by workplace giving employers (no.)	2,504,598
Number of employees using workplace giving (no.)	101,204
Total donations given using workplace giving (\$m)	23

¹ Data for the 2009–10 income year includes data processed up to 31 October 2011.

REFUNDABLE FRANKING CREDITS

Franking credits attached to franked dividends received by certain entities may be refundable, provided eligibility criteria are met. These entities include endorsed income tax exempt entities, DGRs, public funds declared by the Treasurer to be developing country relief funds and exempt institutions that are eligible for a refund under a Commonwealth law other than the income tax law. While the number of claims increased by 11.0% during 2010–11, the value of refundable franking credits fell by 17.7%.

Table 10.10 Refundable franking credits, by amount refunded, 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years

Amount paid	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	Claims	\$m	Claims	\$m
Under \$100,000	3,918	55.2	4,461	57.1
\$100,001–\$500,000	336	72.6	294	63.8
\$500,001–\$1,000,000	53	36.4	51	34.5
Over \$1,000,000	48	467.7	30	364.5
Total²	4,355	631.9	4,836	519.9

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

² Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

SOURCE OF CHARITIES AND DEDUCTIBLE GIFTS STATISTICS

The statistics in this chapter are sourced from tax concession charity and deductible gift recipient status application forms, 2009 and 2010 individual income tax returns processed by 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively, and from applications for a refund of franking credits. The statistics relating to employees of tax concession charities in this chapter are sourced from PAYG payment summaries for the 2010 income year that were received by 31 October 2011.

CHARITIES CHAPTER TABLES

The chapter tables are now on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. You can now view or download all the chapter tables in Excel.

LIST OF CHARITIES AND DEDUCTIBLE GIFTS DETAILED TABLES

The following detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website at www.ato.gov.au. You can view or download all the detailed tables in PDF or Excel format.

Table 1 Refundable franking credits for endorsed income tax exempt entities and deductible gift recipients, 2001–02 to 2009–10 financial years

This table shows the number of claims and the value of franking credits claimed by charities for the 2001–02 to 2009–10 financial years.

Table 2 Individuals' gifts claimed, by state and amount claimed, for the 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of individual gifts claimed, by the amount claimed, broken down by state/territory for the 2009–10 income year.

Table 3 Individuals' gifts as a percentage of total income by state, for the 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of individual gifts claimed, and gifts as a percentage of total income, broken down by state/territory for the 2009–10 income year.

Table 4 Individuals' gifts claimed, by age range and sex, for the 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of individual gifts claimed, and the amount claimed, broken down by the age range and sex of the donor, for the 2009–10 income year.

Table 5 Private ancillary fund donations and distributions, for the 2001–02 to 2009–10 financial years

This table shows the total donations made to, and distributions from, private ancillary funds (previously listed as prescribed private funds) for the 2001–02 to 2009–10 financial years. Distributions are broken down by the category type.

Table 6 Employees of tax concession charities by type and remuneration for the 2009–10 income year

This table shows the number of employees employed by public hospitals, public benevolent institutions and health promotion charities. It also shows the amount of salary and reportable fringe benefits reported for these individuals grouped by the sum of this income.

11 International taxation

OVERVIEW

For the 2009–10 income year:

- 900,729 individuals lodged returns with foreign sourced income, a 5.7% decrease from 2008–09
- individual foreign sourced income was \$3.0 billion, a decrease of 2.6% from 2008–09
- corporate net foreign income was \$7.5 billion, a decrease of 25.4% from 2008–09
- super funds foreign income was \$7.5 billion, an increase of 39.3% from 2008–09.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information on the international dealings of Australian residents as reported on individual, company, partnership, trust and super fund tax returns. Australian residents are generally taxed on their worldwide income whereas non-residents are generally taxed only on their Australian-sourced income (and some specific amounts not dependent on source).

The residency tests the ATO uses to determine residency status for income tax purposes are not the same as those used by other Australian agencies. These residency tests are discussed throughout this chapter.

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

Statistics for the 2009–10 income year reported in this chapter may have been affected by changes to the tax treatment of income earned in overseas employment. Section 23AG of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* (ITAA 1936) sets out what foreign employment income is eligible for exemption from income tax in Australia. Changes were made to section 23AG with effect from 1 July 2009 which limited the exemption for foreign employment income.

Tables 11.7 and 11.8 from last years chapter have now been combined into the new table 11.7.

RESIDENCY STATUS

Generally, individuals are resident of Australia for tax purposes if they 'reside' here under ordinary concepts. Individuals may also be treated as residents in certain circumstances. This happens if they have an Australian domicile, unless their permanent home is outside Australia, or if they have actually been in Australia for more than half the income year, unless their usual home is overseas and they do not intend to live in Australia. A member of a Commonwealth superannuation fund, or spouse or child of that person, may also be treated as a resident for tax purposes.

For the 2009–10 income year, lodgments by non-residents increased by 5.0% to 77,679. However, they only accounted for 0.6% of the total individual tax returns lodged.

Table 11.1 Individuals, by residency status and taxable income, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income year

Taxable income	2008–09 ¹		2009–10 ¹	
	Resident No.	Non-resident No.	Resident No.	Non-resident No.
\$0–\$24,999	4,378,134	66,441	4,338,444	69,629
\$25,000–\$49,999	3,964,685	3,738	3,871,587	3,891
\$50,000–\$74,999	2,157,869	1,418	2,195,955	1,446
\$75,000–\$99,999	928,307	850	1,009,219	931
\$100,000–\$199,999	644,873	1,063	725,264	1,203
\$200,000 or more	143,840	497	161,883	579
Total	12,217,708	74,007	12,302,352	77,679

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

A company is a resident of Australia for tax purposes if:

- it is incorporated in Australia, or
- not incorporated in Australia but carries on business in Australia and has either:
 - its central management and control in Australia, or
 - its voting power controlled by Australian resident shareholders.

For the 2009–10 income year, the combined number of non-resident companies and permanent establishments continued to account for less than 1% of total companies.

Table 11.2 Companies by residency status, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Residency status	2008–09 ¹ No.	2009–10 ¹ No.
Resident	760,774	775,508
Non-resident	1,174	1,170
Permanent establishment ²	494	529
Total	762,442	777,207

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

² In general, a permanent establishment is a fixed place of business in one country at or through which a resident of another country carries on business. For a comprehensive definition, refer to the definition in the ITAA 1936 or, where applicable, the appropriate double tax agreement.

INDIVIDUAL FOREIGN INCOME

The assessable income of a resident will include income derived directly or indirectly from sources outside of Australia during the income year.

Individuals reported total foreign sourced income of \$3.0 billion for 2009–10, a 2.6% decrease from the previous year.

Table 11.3 Individual assessable foreign sourced income, by taxable income, 2009–10 income years

	2009–10 ¹	
	No.	\$m
\$6,000 or less ²	61,560	57
\$6,001–\$35,000	349,716	693
\$35,001–\$80,000	291,408	632
\$80,001–\$180,000	151,832	665
\$180,001 or more	46,213	995
Total³	900,729	3,042

1 Data for the 2009–10 income year includes data processed up 31 October 2011.

2 Taxable income ranges align with the 2009–10 individual income tax thresholds.

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

COMPANY FOREIGN INCOME

For the 2009–10 income year, the net foreign income of companies decreased 25.4% to \$7.5 billion. The finance and insurance services industry remained the highest contributor to company net foreign income at 61.7%.

Table 11.4 Companies' net foreign income, by industry, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Industry ¹	2008–09 ²		2009–10 ²	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	310	19	281	15
Mining	74	2,358	79	243
Manufacturing	468	1,198	448	869
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	18	36	17	14
Construction	430	80	400	86
Wholesale trade	483	409	480	351
Retail trade	309	80	290	91
Accommodation and food services	156	42	149	50
Transport, postal and warehousing	171	52	149	–76
Information media and telecommunications	227	226	221	185
Finance and insurance services	6,215	4,208	5,437	4,608
Rental, hiring and real estate services	1,177	334	1,046	225
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,481	661	1,445	505
Administrative and support services	193	60	169	79
Public administration and safety	27	3	22	5
Education and training	79	9	80	11
Health care and social assistance	216	32	223	29
Arts and recreational services	151	35	144	36
Other services	200	34	176	27
Other ³	1,805	130	1,728	115
Total⁴	14,190	10,006	12,984	7,466

1 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

2 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

3 Includes companies lodging under the 'nil company returns' code, which includes non-taxable companies or companies with nil company returns and companies that did not state their industry; and/or companies registered under the government administration and defence industry code.

4 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

During the 2009–10 income year, overseas interest expenses decreased by \$9.2 billion, or 25.7%.

Table 11.5 Selected company international tax labels, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Selected labels	No.	2008–09 ¹	No.	2009–10 ¹
		\$m		\$m
Net foreign income	14,190	10,006	12,984	7,466
Interest expenses overseas	8,685	35,774	9,472	26,569
Lease expenses overseas	1,227	584	1,553	998
Royalty expense overseas	1,516	5,638	1,445	4,811
Attributed foreign income				
Listed country	48	71	48	156
Section 404 country	187	970	182	737
Unlisted country	150	432	131	475

1 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

SUPERANNUATION FUND FOREIGN INCOME

Superannuation fund returns are prepared under the assumption of residence, except for a non-complying fund that is a foreign superannuation fund in which case the trustee is assumed to be a non-resident.

Gross foreign income of super funds decreased significantly during 2009–10, down \$4.1 billion or 28.4% from 2008–09. Both self-managed super funds and APRA regulated super funds experienced a decline.

However, net foreign income of super funds did increase by 39.3% from the previous year, to a total of \$7.5 billion. The largest increase relates to net foreign income of APRA regulated super funds, with an increase of 53.5%.

Table 11.6 Super fund foreign income, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Selected labels	No.	2008–09 ¹	No.	2009–10 ¹
		\$m		\$m
Gross foreign income				
Self-managed super funds	155,314	723	159,938	345
APRA and other super funds ²	4,056	13,609	3,515	9,923
Total³	159,370	14,331	163,453	10,268
Net foreign income				
Self-managed super funds	155,158	716	159,699	341
APRA and other super funds ²	4,054	4,636	3,475	7,116
Total³	159,212	5,352	163,174	7,457

1 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

2 Australian Prudential Regulatory Authority (APRA) regulated funds. Includes funds that nominated 'other' on their tax return, and non-regulated funds.

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

PARTNERSHIP AND TRUST FOREIGN INCOME

Partnership and trust returns are completed on the assumption of residence, but non-resident partners or beneficiaries are generally only taxed on their interest in Australian sourced income and some specific amounts that are not dependent on source.

Foreign income reported by partnerships remained relatively stable in 2009–10 while trusts reported a significant increase to \$16.9 billion.

Table 11.7 Partnership and trust assessable foreign income, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

Selected labels	2008–09 ¹		2009–10 ¹	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Partnership				
Attributed foreign income	28	1	24	1
Net foreign income	2,548	148	2,243	139
Gross foreign income	2,579	198	2,265	232
Trust				
Attributed foreign income	621	209	556	258
Net foreign income	55,928	6,430	56,615	16,884
Gross foreign income	56,108	23,931	56,736	24,298

¹ Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively. Data for 2008–09 has been revised.

SOURCE OF INTERNATIONAL TAXATION STATISTICS

The international tax statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2009 and 2010 individual, company, partnership, trust and super fund income tax returns processed by 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively. The statistics reported are not necessarily complete as the proportion of tax returns processed by 31 October each year can vary. We recommend you exercise caution when comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years.

A copy of each of the individual, company, partnership, trust and super return forms is in the appendix. You can view or download them in PDF file from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of *Taxation statistics* on our website at www.ato.gov.au

INTERNATIONAL CHAPTER TABLES

The international chapter tables are now on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. You can now view or download all the chapter tables in Excel.

LIST OF INTERNATIONAL TAXATION DETAILED TABLES

The following detailed table is on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. You can now view or download the table as a PDF or Excel file.

Table 1 Selected international items, 1989–90 to 2009–10 income years

This table shows selected items from the individual, company, partnership, trust and super fund tax returns for income years 1989–90 to 2009–10. The number of records and amounts are shown.

❗ To meet privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in this table.

12 GST and other taxes

CHAPTER 12

OVERVIEW

For the 2010–11 financial year:

- total net goods and services tax (GST) liabilities (including Customs collections) were \$46 billion, an increase of 2.4% from 2009–10
- wine equalisation tax (WET) liabilities (including Customs collections) were \$740 million, an increase of 0.1% from 2009–10
- luxury car tax (LCT) liabilities (including Customs collections) were \$479 million, a decrease of 0.7% from 2009–10.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a general description of the GST, WET and LCT. It reports liabilities incurred for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years, as reported on business activity statements and other forms.

GST is a tax of 10% on the supply of most goods and services and other taxable supplies (for example, real property and rights) in Australia, including goods that are imported. In most cases, GST does not apply to exports of goods or services, or other items consumed outside Australia.

GST is administered by the ATO on behalf of the Australian Government, and is appropriated to the states and territories. The Australian Government funds the ATO to administer the GST, and is reimbursed by the states and territories. The Australian Customs Service (Customs) collects GST on taxable importations that are not subject to the deferred GST scheme.

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

Statistics for this chapter may have been affected by some changes to the taxation of financial arrangements (TOFA).

GST LIABILITIES

Box 12.1 Calculating net GST liabilities

Net GST is calculated as:

	Gross GST payable
add	Deferred GST payments on imports
less	Input tax credits
<i>gives</i>	<i>Net GST¹</i>

If net GST is more than \$0, the net difference is payable to the ATO.

If net GST is less than \$0, the net difference can be claimed as a refund.

1 For taxation statistics purposes, the net GST reported is the total GST liability – that is, net amounts of GST on the activity statement (GST – input tax credits) plus deferred GST payments on imports.

2 The net amount of GST on the activity statement can also be affected by increasing and decreasing adjustments.

For the 2010–11 financial year, net GST liabilities totalled \$46 billion, an increase of 2.4% from 2009–10. The wholesale industry remained the major contributor to GST liabilities in 2010–11 with \$12.5 billion, accounting for 27.2% of total net GST liabilities.

Table 12.1 Net GST liabilities¹, by industry, 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years

Industry ³	No.	2009–10 ² \$m	No.	2010–11 ² \$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	181,306	–136	172,677	268
Mining	7,143	–4,810	6,920	–6,992
Manufacturing	85,915	6,994	82,143	6,516
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	5,332	545	5,135	1,049
Construction	322,151	6,339	310,141	6,507
Wholesale trade	71,672	11,851	68,562	12,496
Retail trade	133,607	3,233	127,197	3,659
Accommodation and food services	76,950	2,911	73,268	3,158
Transport, postal and warehousing	125,720	2,381	118,464	3,118
Information media and telecommunications	16,497	2,683	15,970	2,701
Financial and insurance services	125,459	5,825	123,740	5,892
Rental, hiring and real estate services	198,225	3,776	192,161	4,043
Professional, scientific and technical services	220,194	7,795	213,080	8,474
Administration and support services	70,005	3,000	66,791	3,365
Public administration and safety	9,612	–10,512	9,317	–10,609
Education and training	32,191	–54	31,299	–51
Health care and social assistance	93,105	–2,074	92,484	–1,941
Arts and recreational services	29,812	750	28,704	758
Other services	109,725	1,622	105,764	1,757
Other ⁴	13,332	26	89,996	–1,098
ATO GST liabilities	1,927,953	42,146	1,933,633	43,071
Customs collections ⁵		2,764		2,936
Total net GST		44,910		46,007

1 Excludes penalties and interest on overpayments.

2 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

3 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

4 Includes entities that did not state their industry and 'ATO use only' codes.

5 The Australian Customs Service collects GST on taxable importations that are not subject to the deferred GST scheme.

The total number of entities with net GST liabilities increased from 2009–10 to 2010–11 by 0.3%. The value of net GST liabilities increased by 2.2% over the same period.

Net GST refunds increased by 9.4% in 2010–11. The range with the largest increase in total net refunds was the 'Refunds of \$10,000,000 or more' category. The value of refunds in this category increased by 14.4% or \$3.5 billion from 2009–10.

Table 12.2 Net GST liabilities/refunds¹, by amount, 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years

Net liability/refund amount	No.	2009–10 ² \$m	No.	2010–11 ² \$m
Refund of \$10,000,000 or more	503	–24,309	527	–27,820
Refund between \$5,000,000 and \$9,999,999	349	–2,457	380	–2,691
Refund between \$1,000,000 and \$4,999,999	1,816	–3,952	1,882	–3,962
Refund between \$500,000 and \$999,999	1,984	–1,376	2,120	–1,454
Refund between \$100,000 and \$499,999	16,804	–3,479	16,892	–3,503
Refund between \$10,000 and \$99,999	100,878	–3,006	97,872	–2,940
Refund between \$1 and \$9,999	416,203	–903	392,521	–839
Total refunds	538,537	–39,481	512,194	–43,208
Liability between \$0 and \$9,999	874,347	3,199	868,016	3,246
Liability between \$10,000 and \$99,999	447,668	12,766	481,508	13,791
Liability between \$100,000 and \$499,999	54,068	10,851	57,864	11,639
Liability between \$500,000 and \$999,999	6,523	4,519	6,926	4,803
Liability between \$1,000,000 and \$4,999,999	5,235	10,788	5,531	11,365
Liability between \$5,000,000 and \$9,999,999	758	5,250	756	5,213
Liability of \$10,000,000 or more	817	34,254	838	36,221
Total liabilities	1,389,416	81,627	1,421,439	86,279
ATO GST liabilities	1,927,953	42,146	1,933,633	43,071
Customs collections ³		2,764		2,936
Total net GST		44,910		46,007

1 Excludes penalties and interest on overpayments.

2 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

3 The Australian Customs Service collects GST on taxable importations that are not subject to the deferred GST scheme.

INPUT TAX CREDITS

An input tax credit is an amount a registered entity is entitled to claim to offset the GST paid on inputs the entity acquires to use in its enterprise. However, if a registered entity makes an acquisition for private use and/or to make input-taxed supplies, it cannot claim an input tax credit. Reduced input tax credits are available for certain acquisitions relating to input-taxed financial supplies.

For the 2010–11 financial year, the wholesale trade industry recorded the largest input tax credit claims of \$34 billion, accounting for 15.7% of all industry claims. They also recorded the largest deferred GST payments on imports at \$9.7 billion, accounting for 48.4% of all industry deferred payments.

Table 12.3 GST, input tax credits and deferred GST liabilities¹, on imports, by industry, 2010–11 financial year²

Industry ³	No.	Gross GST payable \$m	Input tax credits \$m	Deferred GST payments on imports \$m	Net GST \$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	172,677	5,869	5,630	28	268
Mining	6,920	5,430	12,957	535	–6,992
Manufacturing	82,143	24,844	22,560	4,232	6,516
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	5,135	8,121	7,169	97	1,049
Construction	310,141	24,553	18,509	463	6,507
Wholesale trade	68,562	36,800	34,026	9,722	12,496
Retail trade	127,197	27,554	25,087	1,192	3,659
Accommodation and food services	73,268	6,480	3,325	4	3,158
Transport, postal and warehousing	118,464	11,437	9,179	860	3,118
Information media and telecommunications	15,790	6,926	4,378	153	2,701
Financial and insurance services	123,740	25,246	20,476	1,123	5,892
Rental, hiring and real estate services	192,161	9,893	5,943	94	4,043
Professional, scientific and technical services	213,080	19,974	12,036	536	8,474
Administration and support services	66,791	6,748	3,429	47	3,365
Public administration and safety	9,317	3,863	15,135	663	–10,609
Education and training	31,299	2,374	2,485	61	–51
Health care and social assistance	92,484	2,951	4,916	24	–1,941
Arts and recreational services	28,704	2,126	1,381	13	758
Other services	105,764	5,318	3,636	75	1,757
Other ⁴	89,996	3,216	4,480	166	–1,098
ATO GST liabilities	1,933,633	239,723	216,738	20,087	43,071
Customs collections ⁵					2,936
Total					46,007

1 Excludes penalties and interest on overpayments.

2 Data for the 2010–11 financial year includes data processed up to 31 October 2011.

3 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

4 Includes entities that did not state their industry and 'ATO use only' codes.

5 The Australian Customs Service collects GST on taxable importations that are not subject to the deferred GST scheme.

WINE EQUALISATION TAX

From 1 July 2000, sales tax on wine was replaced with the GST and wine equalisation tax (WET). The WET rate is 29% of the wholesale sale value and was designed to ensure that, following the introduction of the GST and removal of sales tax, the price of wine remained stable.

Wine producers are entitled to a rebate under the producer rebate scheme, which came into effect on 1 October 2004. The producer rebate entitles producers to a rebate of 29% of the wholesale value of domestic wine sales and applications to own use. The current maximum rebate of \$500,000 each financial year commenced on 1 July 2006.

For the 2010–11 financial year, the net WET liabilities increased by 0.1% from 2009–10.

Table 12.4 WET liabilities, 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years

	2009–10 ¹			2010–11 ¹		
	WET payable	WET refund	Net WET	WET payable	WET refund	Net WET
Net WET paid Ranges	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Less than \$100,000	115	205	–91	118	216	–99
\$100,000–\$499,999	34	11	24	38	11	27
\$500,000–\$999,999	27	3	24	31	4	27
\$1,000,000–\$4,999,999	109	5	104	94	5	89
\$5,000,000 or more	672	13	658	688	16	673
ATO WET liabilities	957	237	720	970	252	718
Customs collections ²			19			22
Total³			739			740

1 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years includes processed liabilities at 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively, by amount sent to the ATO. These liabilities do not include the New Zealand wine producer rebate.

2 The Australian Customs Service collects wine equalisation tax on taxable importations.

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

Effective from 1 July 2005, producers of wine made in New Zealand who are approved as New Zealand participants are also able to claim the producer rebate on the wine they have produced and sold in Australia where WET has been paid on that sale.

Table 12.5 New Zealand wine producer rebate, 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years

	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹
No.2	\$m	No.2	\$m
181	19	200	21

1 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years refers to the year rebates are claimed and includes data processed as at 4 November 2011.

2 The number of participants that received the rebate

LUXURY CAR TAX

From 1 July 2000, sales tax on luxury cars was replaced by GST and luxury car tax (LCT). Like the WET, LCT was designed to maintain price relativities. It ensured that the price of luxury cars fell by about the same amount as the price of cars just under the LCT threshold following the removal of sales tax and the introduction of GST.

For the 2010–11 financial year, the LCT rate was 33%. The tax applies to vehicles with a GST-inclusive value above the LCT threshold. In 2010–11, the threshold was \$75,375 for fuel-efficient cars and \$57,466 for other cars.

Primary producers can claim a refund of up to \$3,000 for one eligible car purchased or leased in a financial year. Tourism operators can claim a refund of up to \$3,000 for each eligible car purchased or leased in a financial year.

During the 2010–11 financial year, there was a 0.7% decrease in total LCT liabilities.

Table 12.6 LCT liabilities, 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years

Amount paid	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Less than \$100,000	9	1.9	9	1.8
\$100,000–\$499,999	53	11.0	48	10.2
\$500,000–\$999,999	33	6.9	27	5.7
\$1,000,000–\$4,999,999	164	34.2	151	31.9
\$5,000,000 or more	220	46.0	239	50.4
ATO LCT liabilities	479	100.0	475	100.0
Customs collections ²	3		4	
Total³	482		479	

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years includes processed liabilities at 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively, by amount sent to the ATO.

² The Australian Customs Service collects luxury car tax on taxable importations.

³ Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

SOURCE OF GST AND OTHER TAXES STATISTICS

The statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2010 and 2011 GST, WET and LCT liabilities reported on business activity statements, GST annual returns and information reports as at 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively. The Customs collection statistics in this chapter are provided by the Australian Customs Service.

A copy of the *Business activity statement* is in the appendix. You can view or download it in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of *Taxation statistics* on our website at www.ato.gov.au

GST AND OTHER TAXES CHAPTER TABLES

The GST and other taxes chapter tables are now on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. You can now view or download all the chapter tables in Excel.

LIST OF GST AND OTHER TAXES DETAILED TABLES

The following detailed table is on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. You can view or download the detailed table in PDF or Excel format.

Table 1 Selected GST, WET and LCT items, 2000–01 to 2010–11 financial years

This table shows selected GST, WET and LCT items for the 2000–01 to 2010–11 financial years.

13 Excise

OVERVIEW

For the 2010–11 financial year:

- total excise liabilities were \$25.9 billion, a 5.6% increase from 2009–10
- excise from petroleum products and non-petroleum based fuels was \$16.4 billion, an increase of 4.4% from 2009–10
- excise from tobacco products was \$6.4 billion, an 11.8% increase from 2009–10
- excise from alcohol products was \$3.1 billion, a 0.4% increase from 2009–10.

INTRODUCTION

Excise duty is levied on certain goods manufactured or produced in Australia. These goods include:

- petroleum products and non-petroleum based fuels
- tobacco products
- alcohol products (excluding wine which is subject to the wine equalisation tax).

Excise duty is levied on onshore stabilised crude petroleum oil and condensate production, and offshore stabilised crude petroleum oil and condensate production from fields within the North West Shelf Project area. Crude oil and condensate from offshore areas located outside the North West Shelf Project area are subject to petroleum resource rent tax.

Excise duty on stabilised crude petroleum oil and condensate is linked to the sale price of the product. The excise liability is calculated based on the volume weighted average realised (VOLWARE) price, the marginal excise rates applied to progressive production and the quantity produced.

Excise duties applied to tobacco and alcohol are subject to indexation in February and August each year, in line with upward movements in the consumer price index. Indexation is not applied to petroleum products, non-petroleum based fuels or oils and greases.

For the purpose of this publication, excise revenue is recorded when the products are delivered for home consumption. The time difference between liabilities raised and the receipt of payment for most excisable products is up to one week. For stabilised crude oil and condensate, payment is made on or before the last working day of the month following the month in which it was sold.

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

Comparability of figures between 2010–11 and earlier years has been affected mainly by the 25% increase in the rates of excise duty for tobacco products on and from 30 April 2010. The figures for excise liabilities and quantities of goods subject to excise exclude the impact of claims relating to excisable goods that have deteriorated or been damaged, pillaged, lost, destroyed or become unfit for human consumption.

EXCISE LIABILITIES

Excise liabilities for the 2010–11 financial year totalled \$25.9 billion, an increase of \$1,382 million or 5.6% from 2009–10.

Table 13.1 Excise liabilities, by commodity, 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years

Commodity	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Petroleum and non-petroleum based fuels ²	15,667	63.9	16,358	63.2
Tobacco	5,742	23.4	6,420	24.8
Beer	1,991	8.1	1,962	7.6
Spirits	1,114	4.5	1,156	4.5
Total³	24,514	100.0	25,896	100.0

1 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

2 This data includes crude oil and condensate.

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND NON-PETROLEUM BASED FUELS

Excise is levied on a variety of petroleum products, including gasoline (petrol), diesel, aviation fuels, kerosene, heating and fuel oil, and crude oil and condensate. Excise is also levied on non-petroleum based fuels, including ethanol and biodiesel fuels.

Manufacturers of petroleum products and non-petroleum based fuels (or licensed intermediaries) pay excise duty on locally manufactured products. Excise liabilities from petroleum products and non-petroleum based fuels were \$16.4 billion in 2010–11. This was an increase of \$691 million or 4.4% over 2009–10.

In terms of both the quantity and amount of duty over the previous year, petrol decreased by 5.5% while diesel increased by 8.8%.

Table 13.2 Quantities of petroleum products and non-petroleum based fuels subject to excise, 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years

Product	Megalitres ²	2009–10 ¹ Duty (\$m)	Megalitres ²	2010–11 ¹ Duty (\$m)
Petrol	16,477	6,285	15,571	5,939
Diesel	17,991	6,862	19,570	7,465
Other petroleum products				
Fuel oil	237	91	269	102
Heating oil	28	11	22	9
Aviation gasoline	80	2	81	3
Aviation kerosene	2,693	77	2,869	102
Kerosene	33	12	32	12
Oils and greases	383	21	402	22
Other petroleum products ³	11,428	2,196	11,844	2,575
Non-petroleum based fuels ⁴	289	110	338	129
Total⁵	49,638	15,667	50,998	16,358

1 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

2 One megalitre equals one million litres.

3 Includes crude oil and condensate.

4 Non-petroleum based fuels include fuel ethanol and biodiesel fuels.

5 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

TOBACCO

Tobacco manufacturers (or licensed intermediaries) in Australia pay excise duty on locally manufactured cigarettes and tobacco products. The duty rate for tobacco is levied as follows:

- per stick not exceeding 0.8 grams actual tobacco content
- per kilogram for all other products.

In 2010–11, excise liabilities on cigarettes and other tobacco products increased by 11.8% to \$6.4 billion from 2009–10. This increase in excise liabilities was largely due to the 25% increase in the rates of excise duty for tobacco products on and from 30 April 2010. This has been partially offset by a 10.8% fall in the quantities of cigarettes subject to excise duty to 18.4 billion sticks.

Table 13.3 Quantities of tobacco products subject to excise, 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years

Tobacco	Unit	Quantity	2009–10 ¹ Duty (\$m)	Quantity	2010–11 ¹ Duty (\$m)
Cigarettes	Million sticks	20,622	5,523	18,398	6,135
Tobacco	Kilograms	647,686	219	684,544	285
Total			5,742		6,420

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

ALCOHOL

Manufacturers of alcohol products (or licensed intermediaries) not subject to wine equalisation tax (WET) have a responsibility to pay excise duty on certain goods. More information on WET can be found in chapter 12.

Excise duty applies to:

- beer (except home brew, which is not subject to excise)
- spirits such as brandy, pre-mixed drinks, rum, vodka and liqueurs (unless the spirit is purchased for an approved purpose under the concessional spirits scheme)
- liqueurs
- other alcoholic beverages not subject to WET.

Excise duty rates applying to beer vary according to the alcohol content and container size. The duty free threshold for beer is 1.15% alcohol content.

In 2010–11, excise liabilities from alcohol products totalled \$3.1 billion, an increase of 0.4% from the previous year. A similar increase was also observed in 2009–10.

Spirits manufactured in Australia are generally subject to excise duty, but under some circumstances the duty rate is free. This includes spirits for an approved person to use for an industrial, manufacturing, scientific, medical, veterinary or educational purpose.

Excise duty collected for mid-strength beer increased, while the excise duty for all other beer categories decreased.

Table 13.4 Quantities of alcohol products subject to excise, 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years

Alcohol	Megalitres ²	2009–10 ¹ Duty (\$m)	Megalitres ²	2010–11 ¹ Duty (\$m)
Beer				
Bottled beer – low-strength	1.7	61	1.5	54
Bottled beer – mid-strength	5.6	230	5.6	238
Bottled beer – full-strength	33.6	1,385	32.0	1,357
Keg beer – low-strength	0.5	3	0.4	3
Keg beer – mid-strength	1.2	26	1.2	28
Keg beer – full-strength	9.8	285	9.4	282
Non-commercial purposes ³	0.1	..	0.1	..
Spirits				
Other spirits ⁴	3.0	212	3.1	226
Brandy	0.4	29	0.4	28
Ready-to-drink beverages	12.5	873	12.5	902
Total⁵	68.4	3,105	66.3	3,118

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

² One megalitre equals one million litres of alcohol.

³ '..' means rounded to zero but not zero.

⁴ The 2009–10 measure of quantity does not include 62.2 megalitres of other spirit products that are free from excise duty. The 2010–11 quantity figure does not include 61.3 megalitres for the same reason.

⁵ Totals may differ from the sum of components due to rounding.

SOURCE OF EXCISE STATISTICS

The statistics reported in this chapter are sourced from excise returns for products cleared for home consumption during 2009–10 and 2010–11.

We recommend you exercise caution when comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years.

EXCISE CHAPTER TABLES

The excise chapter tables are now on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. You can now view or download all the chapter tables in Excel.

LIST OF EXCISE DETAILED TABLES

The following detailed tables on excise are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website at www.ato.gov.au. You can view or download all the detailed tables as PDF or Excel files.

Table 1 Excise liabilities, 1996–97 to 2010–11 financial years

This table shows excise from beer, spirits, tobacco and petroleum for the 1996–97 to 2010–11 financial years.

Table 2 Alcohol products subject to excise, 2003–04 to 2010–11 financial years

This table shows excise from alcohol (beer and spirits) by excise tariff classification for the 2003–04 to 2010–11 financial years.

Table 3 Beer products subject to excise by tariff classification on a monthly basis, 2009–10 to 2010–11 financial years

This table shows monthly excise quantity and liability amounts from beer by excise tariff classification for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years.

14 Fuel schemes

OVERVIEW

For the 2010–11 financial year:

- total grants paid under the fuel tax credits scheme were \$5.1 billion, a 2.3% increase over 2009–10
- total benefits paid under the product stewardship for oil program increased by 5.9% from 2009–10 to \$36 million
- total grants paid under the cleaner fuel grants scheme were \$31 million, a decrease of 9.3% over 2009–10.

INTRODUCTION

Excise duty is levied on petroleum products in Australia. Customs duty applies (at the same rate) to imported petroleum products.

The ATO administers fuel schemes that aim to:

- cut fuel costs by providing a credit for the fuel tax (excise and/or customs duty) included in the price of fuel, when used for specified activities
- support and encourage the environmentally sustainable management and recycling of used oil
- encourage the manufacture and importation of fuels that have a reduced impact on the environment.

The fuel schemes for the 2010–11 financial year were:

- fuel tax credits
- energy grants credits scheme (EGCS) for alternative fuels
- product stewardship for oil program
- cleaner fuels grants scheme.

This chapter contains statistics on grants or benefits paid under these fuel schemes for the 2010–11 financial year.

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

The statistics reported in this chapter have been affected by the following changes to fuel schemes:

- claims for ultra low sulphur diesel under the cleaner fuel grants scheme ceased on 31 December 2008, but some claims could still be made until 31 December 2011
- there has been a decrease in the fuel tax credit rate for taxable fuel used in heavy vehicles travelling on a public road. Prior to 1 January 2009, the rate was 18.51 cents per litre. As a result of increases in the road user charge, the fuel tax credit rate for these heavy vehicles was reduced to 17.143 cents per litre from 1 January 2009 to 30 June 2009, 16.443 cents per litre from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 and 15.543 cents per litre from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011
- The previous years' publications included a table on fuel sales grants scheme. This table has been removed from this publication, as the scheme ceased in 2006 and claims have been finalised.

FUEL TAX CREDITS

Fuel tax credits commenced on 1 July 2006, as part of reforms to modernise and simplify the fuel tax system and reduce the fuel tax burden on businesses and households (for domestic electricity generation). The energy grants credits scheme was substantially replaced with a single fuel tax credits system for all fuels except alternative fuels (such as liquefied petroleum gas, liquefied natural gas, compressed natural gas, ethanol and biodiesel).

From 1 July 2008, eligibility for fuel tax credits was expanded to include:

- other taxable fuels such as petrol used for previously eligible EGCS activities – for example, mining, agriculture and fishing
- taxable fuels used in a wider range of business activities, plant, machinery and equipment (these activities attracted a 50% credit).

For the 2010–11 financial year, the amount of fuel tax credits paid was \$5.1 billion, an increase of \$115 million or 2.3%.

Table 14.1 Fuel tax credits paid, by entity, 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years

Entity	No.	2009–10 ¹ \$m	No.	2010–11 ¹ \$m
Company	202,775	3,918	203,461	4,066
Partnership	245,416	383	240,231	382
Government	6,076	154	6,330	119
Individual	113,802	93	112,750	90
Other ²	121,694	446	124,983	453
Total³	689,763	4,994	687,755	5,109

1 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

2 'Other' includes trusts and super funds.

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

From an industry perspective, the mining industry increased its claims by \$140 million, the highest dollar amount increase in fuel tax credits. This industry had a 7.4% growth in the amount claimed.

Table 14.2 Fuel tax credits paid, by industry, 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years

Industry ²	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	No. ³	\$m	No. ³	\$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	306,901	624	306,110	646
Mining	7,343	1,891	7,547	2,031
Manufacturing	24,237	203	23,939	195
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	8,210	105	8,285	102
Construction	82,518	273	83,305	283
Wholesale trade	24,030	120	23,848	128
Retail trade	17,121	24	16,969	24
Accommodation and food services	4,833	10	4,889	10
Transport, postal and warehousing	150,849	1,090	146,732	988
Information media and telecommunications	500	6	497	12
Financial and insurance services	3,367	92	3,718	78
Rental, hiring and real estate services	13,150	36	13,228	38
Professional, scientific and technical services	6,673	338	6,803	345
Administrative and support services	11,998	16	12,101	22
Public administration and safety	5,469	111	5,728	85
Education and training	3,778	4	3,802	5
Health care and social assistance	1,860	2	1,845	2
Arts and recreation services	3,603	25	3,728	29
Other services and other	13,323	24	14,681	88
Total⁴	689,763	4,994	687,755	5,109

1 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

2 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

3 Claims processed during the period may not necessarily relate to fuel purchased during the same period.

4 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

In the 2010–11 financial year, the amount of fuel tax credits paid increased across most of the ranges when compared to 2009–10.

Table 14.3 Fuel tax credits claims, by amount paid, 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years

Amount paid ³	2009–10 ¹		2010–11 ¹	
	No. ²	\$m	No. ²	\$m
Payable (greater than \$0)	3,519	–41	3,584	–56
\$0–\$29,999 refundable	673,827	1,279	671,638	1,285
\$30,000–\$69,999 refundable	6,491	287	6,543	291
\$70,000–\$99,999 refundable	1,486	124	1,458	122
\$100,000–\$499,999 refundable	3,228	687	3,199	681
\$500,000–\$999,999 refundable	590	428	674	488
\$1,000,000–\$4,999,999 refundable	504	981	540	1,044
\$5,000,000 or more refundable	118	1,249	119	1,255
Total⁴	689,763	4,994	687,755	5,109

1 Data for 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

2 Claims processed during the period may not necessarily relate to fuel purchased during the same period.

3 Claims that are payable (over claims) relate to amounts owing to the ATO, whilst claims with refundable amounts relate to amounts paid by the ATO.

4 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

ENERGY GRANTS CREDITS SCHEME

The energy grants credits scheme (EGCS) commenced on 1 July 2003 and on 1 July 2006 was substantially replaced by the fuel tax credits scheme for all fuels except alternative fuels. The rates for alternative fuels have reduced yearly for the past five years, reducing to zero as of 1 July 2010. In the 2010–11 financial year, 101 claims and just over half a million dollars in payments were made, relating to previous financial years.

PRODUCT STEWARDSHIP FOR OIL PROGRAM

Under the product stewardship for oil (PSO) program, the government collects an excise levy on relevant petroleum-based oils or synthetic equivalents. The levy applies to both domestic and imported oils and is paid by oil producers and importers. Benefits are paid to recyclers as a volume-based incentive to encourage and increase the environmentally sustainable management and recycling of waste oil and to support economic recycling options. Benefits are provided at different rates, depending on the extent of processing and type of product. The lowest benefits are provided for basic burner fuels and the highest for full recycling into as-new, re-refined base oil.

The Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities has policy responsibility for the product stewardship for oil program. The ATO administers the program by collecting the oil levy and paying the benefit.

In the 2010–11 financial year, 520 claims and \$36 million in benefits were paid under the product stewardship for oil program. The number of claims decreased by 6.1% while the value of claims and the number of litres claimed increased by 5.9% and 0.4% respectively, when compared to the previous year. These variations are mainly due to the final step in the phased removal of the additional benefits on 30 June 2009. The additional benefits provided time for waste oil recyclers to adjust to the new excise arrangements by providing temporary financial support over a three-year period.

Table 14.4 Product stewardship for oil program payments, 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years

	2009–10 ^{1,2}			2010–11 ^{1,2}		
	No.	\$m	Litres claimed ('000)	No.	\$m	Litres claimed ('000)
PSO benefits ³	522	33	292,178	520	36	319,584
Additional benefits ⁴	32	1	26,219	0	0	0
Total⁵	554	34	318,397	520	36	319,584

1 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

2 Recyclers can register in more than one category and may lodge more than one claim a year.

3 Excludes additional benefits.

4 Additional benefits were paid for the period 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2009. Payment of claims can be made if received within three years of the start of a claim period.

5 The totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

CLEANER FUELS GRANTS SCHEME

The cleaner fuels grants scheme provides payment of a grant for the manufacture and importation of eligible cleaner fuels. The scheme is designed to encourage the supply of fuels that have a reduced impact on the environment.

The cleaner fuels grant on biodiesel gives an effective excise rate of zero for biodiesel and biodiesel components of blends until 30 June 2011.

In the 2010–11 financial year, the cleaner fuels grants scheme experienced a fall in the number of claims and their value of payments by 11.8% and 9.3% respectively, when compared to the previous year. In comparison, the number of litres claimed increased by 23.0%, due to the last of the ultra low sulphur diesel claims which only paid one cent per litre.

Table 14.5 Cleaner fuels grants scheme payments, 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years

Fuel	2009–10 ¹			2010–11 ¹		
	No. ²	\$m	Litres claimed ('000)	No.	\$m	Litres claimed ('000)
Biodiesel	837	34	90,095	707	30.86	80,903
Ultra low sulphur diesel ^{3,4}	<5	..	6,435	32	..	37,803
Total⁵	837	34	96,530	739	31	118,706

1 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

2 The total for the number of claims for 2009–10 does not include ultra low sulphur diesel due to the small number of claimants and privacy requirements. The scheme closed on 31 December 2008.

3 Although the grant payable for ultra low sulphur diesel ceased on 31 December 2008, some claims could still be made until 31 December 2011.

4 '..' means rounded to zero but not zero.

5 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

SOURCE OF FUEL SCHEMES STATISTICS

The statistics for this chapter are sourced from registration and claim forms for fuel tax credits, the energy grants credits scheme, the product stewardship for oil program and the cleaner fuels grants scheme. More than half of all claims are now lodged electronically via the ATO's electronic commerce interface, the electronic lodgment service, or business activity statements.

FUEL SCHEMES CHAPTER TABLES

The fuel schemes chapter tables are now on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. You can now view or download all the chapter tables in Excel.

LIST OF FUEL SCHEMES DETAILED TABLES

The following detailed tables relating to the fuel schemes are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website at www.ato.gov.au. You can view or download all the detailed tables as PDF or Excel files.

Table 1 Fuel tax credits scheme – quantity and value of claims paid, by industry, 2006–07 to 2010–11 financial years

This table reports the number of claims, and the value of fuel tax credits claimed, by industry, for the 2006–07 to 2010–11 financial years.

Table 2 Energy grants credits scheme (off-road credits) – quantity and value of claims paid, by industry, 1996–97 to 2010–11 financial years

This table reports the number of claims, quantity of fuel and the value of energy grants for off-road credits claimed, by industry/operation groups, for the 1996–97 to 2010–11 financial years.

Table 3 Energy grants credits scheme (on-road credits) – quantity and value of claims paid, by industry, 2000–01 to 2010–11 financial years

This table reports the number of claims, quantity of fuel and the value of energy grants for on-road credits claimed, by industry/operation groups, for the 2000–01 to 2010–11 financial years.

Table 4 Product stewardship for oil program – quantity and value of benefits paid, 2001–02 to 2010–11 financial years

This table reports the number of claims, quantity of fuel and the value of benefits claimed by clients/entities under the product stewardship for oil program. The statistics are for the 2001–02 to 2010–11 financial years.

Table 5 Cleaner fuels grants scheme – number of claims and value of benefits paid, 2003–04 to 2010–11 financial years

This table reports the number of claims/entities, quantity of fuel and the value of benefits claimed under the cleaner fuels grants scheme. The statistics are for the 2003–04 to 2010–11 financial years.

15 The superannuation system

OVERVIEW

During the 2010–11 financial year:

- the number of self-managed super funds grew by 7.7%, while the total value of assets held by these funds grew by an estimated 11.9%
- there were approximately 1.1 million co-contribution entitlements determined and paid, totalling \$679 million
- the lost members register continued to grow, with the total value of lost accounts increasing by 7.4% from \$18.8 billion on 30 June 2010 to \$20.2 billion on 30 June 2011.

INTRODUCTION

Superannuation (super) is a specifically designed long-term investment vehicle for individuals' retirement savings. The retirement income system includes:

- a compulsory element of super – the superannuation guarantee – which requires employers to contribute a minimum level to their employees' super accounts
- a voluntary level of super encouraged by tax concessions and the government's co-contribution scheme
- the age pension and associated social security arrangements that provide an income safety net for retirees.

The ATO plays a major role in administering the compulsory and voluntary elements of the super system. During the period covered by these statistics, the ATO has had responsibility for:

- income tax on super funds (reported in Chapter 4)
- the other income tax aspects of super
- the superannuation guarantee
- the superannuation holding accounts special account
- the lost members register
- unclaimed super monies
- departing Australia super payments
- the regulation of self-managed super funds
- the co-contributions system
- excess contributions tax on individuals
- the superannuation contributions surcharge
- the termination payments surcharge
- the temporary residents measure.

An increasing number of Australians are directly affected by Australia's super system tax regime. By 30 June 2011, there were:

- approximately 1.4 million registered employers
- 460,545 super funds
- \$1.34 trillion in total assets held by super funds.

As at 30 June 2010, approximately 89% of employees had some form of super and there were approximately 32.9 million member super accounts.

During the 2009–10 financial year, there were:

- \$34.3 billion in member contributions
- \$72.0 billion in employer contributions
- \$60.4 billion in member benefit payments.

For information reported by super funds for the 2009–10 income year, see Chapter 4.

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

Statistics reported in this chapter may have been affected by changes to superannuation co-contribution rules announced in the 2010 Budget (namely a reduction of the matching rate and maximum entitlement, the inclusion of reportable employer superannuation contributions in the eligibility calculation, and enhancements to co-contributions administration).

A new table has been added to this chapter (table 15.2) providing details of the superannuation holding accounts special account. This table replaces the now deleted Detailed Table 1 of previous editions (Superannuation holding accounts special account, 2000–01 to 2010–11 financial years).

SUPERANNUATION GUARANTEE SCHEME

The superannuation guarantee scheme requires employers to provide the following to their eligible employees:

- a prescribed minimum level of super support to a complying super fund or retirement savings account
- a choice of super fund that their entitlements are paid to.

Some employees are not eligible for superannuation guarantee contributions because of low salary or wages, age or hours of work.

Most employees can choose the fund they want employers to pay their super contributions into. Employers must provide a *Standard choice form* (NAT 13080) to new employees who are eligible to choose a super fund, within 28 days of the day they start working. Once an employee chooses a fund, employers have two months or by the next due date for payment of super contributions, whichever is earlier, to arrange to pay contributions into that fund.

Employers who fail to provide a minimum level of super support (or to meet their choice of super fund obligations) for all eligible employees, are liable to pay a non-deductible superannuation guarantee charge.

This charge is equal to:

- the employer's total superannuation guarantee shortfalls
- an interest component of 10% per annum calculated from the beginning of the quarter relating to the shortfall to the 28th day of the second month following the end of the quarter, or the date of lodgment of the superannuation guarantee statement (whichever is later)
- an administrative fee for each employee not fully covered, of \$20 per employee per quarter.

The ATO collects the superannuation guarantee charge from employers and facilitates the transfer of the shortfall component, plus interest, to their employees' relevant super accounts. In addition to the superannuation guarantee charge, penalties may apply.

Table 15.1 Superannuation guarantee charge collections and distributions, 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years

Superannuation guarantee charge (SGC)	2009–10 \$m	2010–11 \$m
SGC net cash collections	262	269
Entitlements distributed ¹	195	258

¹ Includes amounts transferred to the superannuation holding accounts special account.

SUPERANNUATION HOLDING ACCOUNTS SPECIAL ACCOUNT

The superannuation holding accounts special account (special account) closed to new employer superannuation guarantee deposits on 30 June 2006. However, the special account still contains accounts where a holder has not yet transferred their money to a super fund or retirement savings account.

The special account may also receive unclaimed superannuation guarantee shortfall component amounts and superannuation co-contribution amounts. At the end of the 2010–11 financial year, the total value of accounts in the special account was \$71.7 million.

Deposits into the special account in 2010–11 totalled \$4.1 million. The majority of this money was a result of the transfer of money returned from funds, as well as some returned cheques and unclaimed superannuation guarantee shortfall component amounts.

Transfers out of the special account in 2010–11 totalled \$16 million and the majority of this money was paid to super funds and retirement savings accounts. Inactive accounts in the special account were also transferred to consolidated revenue.

Table 15.2 Superannuation holding accounts special account, 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years

Special account	2009–10	2010–11
Value of deposits (\$m)	23.5	4.1
Number of accounts > \$0	161,735	175,768
Total value of individual accounts (\$m)	64.0	71.8
Total value of accounts ¹ (\$m)	83.7	71.8

¹ The total value of accounts is generally more than the total value of individual accounts due to money awaiting distribution to individual accounts or transfer to superannuation funds.

LOST MEMBERS REGISTER

The ATO maintains a register of accounts that super funds have classified as 'lost'. Super funds report members as lost when they have received unclaimed mail for the member (uncontactable) and/or when the account has not shown activity for some time (inactive).

The total number of lost accounts as at 30 June 2011 was five million compared to 5.8 million as at 30 June 2010, a 13.8% decrease. The value of the lost members register as at 30 June 2011 was \$20.2 billion, compared to \$18.8 billion as at 30 June 2010, an increase of 7.4%.

Table 15.3 Lost members register accounts, 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years

Lost members register accounts	2009–10	2010–11
Total accounts at 30 June (\$m)	5.8	5.0
Uncontactable accounts (\$m)	4.5	3.5
Inactive accounts (\$m)	1.3	1.5
Closing value at 30 June (\$b)	18.8	20.2
Value of uncontactable accounts (\$b)	12.2	12.1
Value of inactive accounts (\$b)	6.6	8.1

UNCLAIMED SUPER MONEY

In general terms, unclaimed super money is an amount that is payable to the ATO or, in limited circumstances, to the relevant state or territory authority, where the super provider is unable to ensure that the money will be received by the person who is entitled to it. These include:

- members who have reached eligibility age (currently age 65) and whose accounts are inactive
- non-member spouses who are entitled to a splittable payment
- members who have died and whose accounts are inactive
- former temporary residents with cancelled or expired visas and who departed Australia over six months ago
- members with small or insoluble lost member accounts.

Recent legislative changes have resulted in the ATO administering new categories of unclaimed superannuation money. Some of the major changes include:

- from 18 December 2008, super funds must report and pay certain former temporary residents' unclaimed super money to the ATO
- from 1 July 2010, super funds must report and pay small and insoluble lost member accounts as unclaimed super money to the ATO

This latest measure has resulted in approximately \$184 million and 1.7 million accounts being transferred to the ATO. During 2010–11, \$36.3 million was paid out as a result of claims made for unclaimed money, with \$14.7 million tax withheld. As at 30 June 2011, the ATO held \$404 million relating to former temporary residents.

Table 15.4 Unclaimed super held by ATO, 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years

Unclaimed super	2009–10 No.	2010–11 No.
Accounts at 30 June	413,000	2,316,000
Closing value at 30 June (\$m)	393	730

SELF-MANAGED SUPER FUNDS

The ATO assumed regulatory responsibility for self-managed super funds following amendments to the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993* in October 1999.

Broadly, the *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993* defines a self-managed super fund according to the following criteria:

- it has four or fewer members
- no member of the fund is an employee of another member of the fund, unless they are relatives
- each member is a trustee or where the trustee is a body corporate (known as a corporate trustee), each member is a director of the body corporate
- no trustee of the fund or director of the corporate trustee of the fund receives any remuneration for their services in relation to the fund.

While self-managed funds make up 99% of all super funds, they only represent 2.5% of total super member accounts. Self-managed funds now hold 31% of all assets in the Australian super system, making them the largest sector in the super industry.

In 2010–11, 33,436 new funds were registered, compared to 31,140 in the previous financial year. The net growth in the number of self-managed funds was 7.7%, with a growth in estimated total assets of 11.9%.

Table 15.5 Self-managed super funds, 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years

Self-managed super funds	2009–10 ¹	2010–11
Funds (no.)	423,853	456,472
Members ² (no.)	805,978	867,863
Assets ² (\$m)	373,840	418,469

1 The 2009–10 figures have been updated.

2 Estimates based on ATO data.

The majority (91.4%) of self-managed funds have one or two members.

Table 15.6 Number of members in self-managed super funds, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years¹

Number of members	Proportion of funds (%)	
	2008–09	2009–10
1	23.1%	22.6%
2	67.9%	68.8%
3	4.5%	4.2%
4	4.6%	4.4%

1 2010–11 fund tax return information not available.

The asset allocation below is based on data collected from self-managed super fund annual returns.

Table 15.7 Asset allocation across self-managed super funds, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years¹

Asset type	2008–09 ² %	2009–10 %
Listed shares	29.1	32.2
Cash and term deposits	29.6	27.9
Non-residential real property	11.2	11.0
Unlisted trusts	9.0	8.9
Listed trusts	5.7	5.1
Other managed investments	4.8	5.1
Residential real property	3.6	3.6
Other assets	3.4	2.8
Unlisted shares	1.2	1.1
Overseas assets ³	0.8	0.8
Debt securities	0.6	0.6
Loans	0.7	0.6
Derivatives and instalment warrants	0.2	0.2
Artwork, collectibles, metal or jewels	0.2	0.2
Insurance policies ⁴	0.1	..
Total⁵	100.0	100.0

1 2010–11 fund tax return information not available.

2 The 2008–09 figures have been updated.

3 Includes all labels listed at item 14c on page 10 of the 2010 SMSF annual return.

4 ‘..’ means rounded to zero but not zero.

5 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

SUPERANNUATION CO-CONTRIBUTION

The superannuation co-contribution has operated since 1 July 2003. It is intended to help low and middle income earners save for their retirement. If an eligible person makes personal super contributions, the government will match their contributions with a co-contribution, subject to certain limits. In 2007, the measure was extended to eligible people who were self-employed. The income thresholds were not indexed in the 2010–11 year.

For the 2010–11 year of entitlement, for eligible persons with total income below \$31,920, the government matched 100% of personal contributions made – up to a maximum co-contribution of \$1,000. The maximum co-contribution entitlement is reduced by 3.333 cents for each dollar of total income earned above \$31,920, phasing out at the higher income threshold of \$61,920.

A co-contribution entitlement is determined and paid, generally to an individual's super account, once the ATO matches an individual's income tax return with the member contribution information supplied by a super fund or retirement savings account provider. As income tax return and member contribution information are lodged with the ATO after the end of the relevant income year, the payment of a co-contribution usually occurs in the following income year. During 2010–11, most co-contribution payments (89.7%) related to personal contributions made during the 2009–10 income year.

The number and amount of co-contribution entitlements determined and paid in the 2010–11 financial year decreased by 19.1% and 46.8% respectively when compared to the 2009–10 financial year, mainly due to changes resulting from the May 2010 Budget.

Table 15.8 Co-contribution entitlements determined and paid, 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years¹

Co-contribution	2009–10		2010–11	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Total	1,423,637	1,275	1,097,134	679

¹ Co-contribution entitlements determined and paid in the financial year relate to personal contributions made in previous income years. The figures in this table refer to payments of original entitlements and do not include credit amendments or interest.

Since the inception of the scheme, more co-contributions have been paid to females than males. This trend continued in the 2010–11 year, where 60% of entitlements both determined and paid went to females. Take-up of co-contributions continues to be dominated by those aged between 41 and 60.

Table 15.9 Number of co-contribution entitlements determined and paid, by age and gender, 2010–11 financial year¹

Age range	Female No.	Male No.	Total No.
Under 21	21,034	28,011	49,045
21–25	37,211	34,664	71,875
26–30	37,285	27,175	64,460
31–35	47,818	27,585	75,403
36–40	69,217	37,024	106,241
41–45	81,909	43,889	125,798
46–50	100,436	55,211	155,647
51–55	102,849	59,381	162,230
56–60	93,579	62,650	156,229
61–65	53,116	52,156	105,272
66–70	10,475	14,459	24,934
Total	654,929	442,205	1,097,134

¹ Co-contribution entitlements determined and paid in 2010–11 relate to personal contributions made in the 2003–04 to 2009–10 income years.

EXCESS CONTRIBUTIONS TAX

From 1 July 2007, super contributions are subject to annual caps. Contributions in excess of the relevant caps will be subject to additional tax. Individuals who exceed one or both of the contributions caps receive an excess contributions tax assessment. Individuals will be taxed at:

- 31.5% on the amount of excess concessional contributions
- 46.5% on the amount of excess non-concessional contributions.

Where an excess contributions tax liability arises, the individual will be able to, and in some cases must, withdraw an amount equal to their tax liability from their super fund.

Transitional provisions were put in place to accommodate the commencement of the cap on non-concessional contributions and applied to contributions made between 10 May 2006 and 30 June 2007 inclusive. This included a temporary increase to the non-concessional contributions cap to \$1 million.

Table 15.10 Excess contributions tax assessments issued, 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years

Excess contributions tax	2009–10	2010–11
Net liabilities raised (\$m)	118.1	243.6

These assessments relate to liabilities raised for the transitional period outlined above and the 2007–08, 2008–09 and 2009–10 financial years.

SUPERANNUATION SURCHARGE

The superannuation surcharge has been repealed. The surcharge does not apply to super contributions made, or termination payments received, on or after 1 July 2005. However, the surcharge still applies, and continues to be collected, in respect of contributions made before that date. This is generally why the number of assessments and the amount of surcharge collected is decreasing.

Surcharge only applied for high income earners whose taxable income, reportable fringe benefits amounts and surchargeable contributions together exceeded a certain threshold (\$99,710 in 2004–05).

Table 15.11 Surcharge assessments issued, 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years

Superannuation surcharge	2009–10 ¹	2010–11 ¹
Surcharge assessments issued	28,420	18,679
Surcharge collected ² (\$m)	54	42

1 The 2009–10 and 2010–11 figures relate to surcharge assessments in respect of 2004–05 and previous years.

2 Surcharge collected does not relate to assessments issued. The individual is not liable for surcharge until they access their benefits or roll the benefit into another fund.

SOURCE OF SUPER STATISTICS

The statistics in this chapter are sourced from the various super systems, fund income tax and regulatory returns processed by 30 June 2011, and the Australian Business Register. Most of the statistics reported in the introduction section of this chapter are sourced from the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority publications, *Quarterly superannuation performance June 2011* and *Annual Superannuation Bulletin June 2010*.

Statistics reported in the self-managed super funds tables have been updated for 2009–10 and prior years to incorporate data received and processed by 30 June 2011. These statistics cannot be compared to those in previous editions of *Taxation statistics*.

Copies of the fund income tax return and self-managed superannuation fund annual return forms are in the appendix. You can view or download them in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of *Taxation statistics* on our website at www.ato.gov.au

SUPER CHAPTER TABLES

The super chapter tables are now on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. You can now view or download all the chapter tables in Excel.

LIST OF SUPER DETAILED TABLES

The following detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. You can view or download all the detailed tables in PDF or Excel.

Table 1 Selected self-managed super funds demographics, 1999–2000 to 2010–11 financial years

This table details the number of funds, number of members and total value of assets for self-managed super funds for the 1999–2000 to 2010–11 financial years.

Table 2 Postcodes of beneficiaries of superannuation co-contributions, 2010–11 financial year

This table contains details of the state/territory and postcodes of individuals who had a superannuation co-contribution both determined and paid during the 2010–11 financial year. Postcodes and state/territory codes used to compile this information were obtained from income tax postal addresses.

16 Pay as you go

OVERVIEW

In 2010–11:

- the ATO processed \$129.5 billion of pay as you go withholding liabilities, an increase of 7.9% from 2009–10
- large pay as you go withholders accounted for 68.5% of all withholding liabilities processed
- the ATO processed \$71.1 billion of pay as you go instalment liabilities, an increase of 7.0% from 2009–10.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a general description of pay as you go withholding (PAYG(W)) and instalment tax liabilities that are reported to the ATO by entities withholding amounts (income tax) from certain payments to other entities, or for payments towards their own income tax liabilities.

PAYG(W) applies generally to payments made, or non-cash benefits provided, on or after 1 July 2000. Payments and transactions subject to withholding are referred to as 'withholding payments'. These payments include: salaries, wages, allowances, bonuses or commissions paid to an employee, payments to company directors, return to work payments, pension or annuity payments, Centrelink or similar payments, the provision of certain non-cash benefits, mining payments, natural resource payments and many others.

Pay as you go instalments (PAYG(I)) are instalments during the income year which go towards a taxpayer's expected tax liability. At the end of each income year when a taxpayer's tax return has been lodged and tax payable assessed, PAYG(I) for the year are credited against the taxpayer's assessment to determine whether the taxpayer owes additional tax or is entitled to a refund. Most taxpayers pay their instalments on a quarterly basis.

NEW FEATURES AND INFORMATION

Statistics in this chapter may have been affected by changes to personal income tax rates for 2010–11.

PAY AS YOU GO WITHHOLDING

The amount of PAYG(W) increased by \$9.5 billion during 2010–11, to a total of \$129.5 billion. The professional, scientific and technical services industry had the highest amount withheld of \$13.8 billion, despite a decrease of 1,325 withholders during the year.

Table 16.1 Pay as you go withholding liabilities¹, by industry, 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years²

Industry ³	No.	2009–10 \$m	No.	2010–11 \$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	52,655	1,109	50,656	1,152
Mining	3,529	5,200	3,499	6,123
Manufacturing	49,712	11,161	48,184	11,702
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	2,558	1,964	2,545	2,279
Construction	119,195	8,054	117,957	8,940
Wholesale trade	38,191	6,470	37,282	7,078
Retail trade	75,231	5,854	73,080	5,982
Accommodation and food services	52,433	2,507	50,826	2,607
Transport, postal and warehousing	37,084	5,744	36,065	6,252
Information media and telecommunications	7,068	2,935	6,803	3,024
Financial and insurance services	36,586	10,936	36,186	12,028
Rental, hiring and real estate services	29,612	2,469	29,147	2,564
Professional, scientific and technical services	101,400	12,622	100,075	13,795
Administration and support services	33,395	6,704	32,756	7,854
Public administration and safety	4,928	16,030	4,782	16,865
Education and training	14,766	4,943	14,620	5,340
Health care and social assistance	50,608	10,273	50,405	10,464
Arts and recreation services	11,141	1,037	10,833	1,077
Other services	59,620	3,235	58,325	3,413
Other ⁴	5,012	720	8,204	959
Total pay as you go withholding⁵	784,724	119,966	772,230	129,497

1 Pay as you go withholding is the sum of pay as you go withholding liabilities (including TFN and ABN withholding tax liabilities), mining withholding and non-resident withholding tax liabilities. All years include Higher Education Contribution Scheme and Higher Education Loan Program liabilities.

2 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

3 The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

4 Includes entities that did not state their industry type and 'ATO use only' codes.

5 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

PAY AS YOU GO WITHHOLDERS

The entity making the withholding payment is responsible for withholding amounts from payments to others and sending the amounts to the ATO. Entities are required to register for pay as you go withholding before they can withhold from any payments.

Despite the number of withholders falling by 1.6% during 2010–11, the total amount withheld increased by 7.9%. The amount of PAYG(W) liabilities reported by companies increased by 9.4% to \$91.4 billion, during 2010–11. Combined, companies and government made up 89.3% of total PAYG(W) liabilities.

Table 16.2 Pay as you go withholding liabilities¹, by entity type, 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years²

Entity type	2009–10		2010–11	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Companies	432,995	83,547	427,521	91,419
Government	4,134	23,466	4,028	24,270
Trusts	160,380	9,333	160,999	10,082
Partnerships	91,276	2,351	85,293	2,423
Individuals	88,876	781	87,116	784
Super funds	7,060	487	7,273	520
Total³	784,724	119,966	772,230	129,497

1 Pay as you go withholding is the sum of pay as you go withholding liabilities (including TFN and ABN withholding tax liabilities), mining withholding and non-resident withholding tax liabilities. All years include Higher Education Contribution Scheme and Higher Education Loan Program liabilities.

2 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

TYPE OF WITHHOLDER

Pay as you go withholding entities are classified into three types:

- small withholders – generally have total annual withholdings of up to \$25,000 and are required to report and send the amount withheld quarterly through their business activity statements
- medium withholders – generally have total annual withholdings of \$25,001 to \$1 million and are required to report and send the amount withheld monthly through their business activity statements
- large withholders – generally have total annual withholdings exceeding \$1 million, and are required to report and send the amount withheld up to twice a week. Instead of large withholders using their business activity statements, the ATO provides them with separate arrangements for notifying and sending amounts withheld.

Small withholders represent 65.6% of all entities engaged with pay as you go withholding, yet they only account for 5.9% of the amounts withheld. Large withholders account for only 1.6% of all withholders but account for 68.5% of withholding.

Table 16.3 Pay as you go withholding liabilities¹, by type of withholder, 2009–10 to 2010–11 financial years²

Type of withholder	2009–10		2010–11	
	No. ³	\$m	No. ³	\$m
Small	518,670	7,556	506,753	7,661
Medium	253,475	30,607	252,911	33,140
Large	12,579	81,802	12,566	88,696
Total³	784,724	119,966	772,230	129,497

1 Pay as you go withholding is the sum of pay as you go withholding liabilities (including TFN and ABN withholding tax liabilities), mining withholding and non-resident withholding tax liabilities. All years include Higher Education Contribution Scheme and Higher Education Loan Program liabilities.

2 Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

3 Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

PAY AS YOU GO INSTALMENTS

The amount of pay as you go instalments increased by 7.0% during 2010–11, to \$71.1 billion. The financial and insurance services sector accounted for 33.7% of all instalments, despite a decrease of 21,462 in the number of payers.

Table 16.4 Pay as you go instalments, by industry, 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years¹

Industry ²	No.	2009–10 \$m	No.	2010–11 \$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	43,214	728	41,562	765
Mining	2,574	9,265	2,484	9,912
Manufacturing	39,066	3,992	37,424	4,253
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	2,187	320	2,164	439
Construction	203,219	3,122	200,894	3,002
Wholesale trade	27,447	4,297	27,370	5,516
Retail trade	45,278	3,189	44,705	3,026
Accommodation and food services	17,308	526	17,614	486
Transport, postal and warehousing	51,375	1,190	48,814	1,270
Information media and telecommunications	8,433	2,137	8,353	2,175
Financial and insurance services	433,993	22,649	412,531	23,918
Rental, hiring and real estate services	78,638	1,822	76,010	1,880
Professional, scientific and technical services	141,628	3,579	141,904	4,000
Administration and support services	45,904	648	45,229	736
Public administration and safety	4,467	74	4,318	94
Education and training	19,027	211	18,945	217
Health care and social assistance	69,058	2,417	71,409	2,675
Arts and recreation services	23,792	477	23,107	493
Other services	50,611	559	50,211	612
Other ³	652,523	5,218	640,898	5,598
Total pay as you go instalments⁴	1,959,742	66,419	1,915,946	71,068

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

² The industry groups are classified based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) 2006 codes on the Australian Business Register.

³ Includes entities that did not state their industry type and 'ATO use only' codes.

⁴ Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

PAY AS YOU GO INSTALMENT PAYERS

The entity making an instalment payment is making a payment to the ATO with respect to a future tax obligation. Entities making instalments generally pay on a quarterly basis, though certain taxpayers may be eligible to choose to pay instalments annually or pay two instalments annually.

In 2010–11, the pay as you go instalments made by individuals accounted for 70.3% of total instalments by all entities but only contributed 20.1% of the total amount paid. Companies were responsible for 17.7% of all instalments made but accounted for 69.3%, or \$49.2 billion, of the total amount of instalments.

Table 16.5 Pay as you go instalments, by entity type, 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years¹

Entity type	2009–10		2010–11	
	No.	\$m	No.	\$m
Individuals	1,378,708	13,689	1,347,117	14,298
Companies	346,794	45,414	339,571	49,233
Super funds	227,736	7,242	222,422	7,473
Trusts	6,504	74	6,836	64
Total²	1,959,742	66,419	1,915,946	71,068

¹ Data for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

² Totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

SOURCE OF PAY AS YOU GO STATISTICS

Statistics in this chapter are mainly sourced from activity statements, payment summaries and annual payment summary statements (lodged electronically or in paper form) for the 2009–10 and 2010–11 financial years processed by 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

Copies of the *Business activity statement* and *Instalment activity statement* are in the appendix. You can view or download them in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of this publication on our website at www.ato.gov.au

PAY AS YOU GO CHAPTER TABLES

The pay as you go chapter tables are now on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. You can now view or download all the chapter tables in Excel.

LIST OF PAY AS YOU GO DETAILED TABLES

The following detailed tables on pay as you go withholding liabilities are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. You can view or download all the detailed tables as PDF or Excel files.

Table 1: PAYG withholding, by entity type, 2000–01 to 2010–11 financial years

This table shows PAYG withholding amounts reported to the ATO, broken down by entity type, for the 2000–01 to 2010–11 financial years.

Table 2: PAYG withholding, by industry, 2000–01 to 2010–11 financial years

This table shows PAYG withholding amounts reported to the ATO from different industry groups for the 2000–01 to 2010–11 financial years.

Table 3: PAYG instalments, by entity type, 2000–01 to 2010–11 financial years

This table shows PAYG instalment amounts reported to the ATO, broken down by entity type, for the 2000–01 to 2010–11 financial years.

Table 4: PAYG instalments, by industry, 2000–01 to 2010–11 financial years

This table shows PAYG instalment amounts reported to the ATO from different industry groups for the 2000–01 to 2010–11 financial years.

17 Cost of taxation compliance

OVERVIEW

For the 2009–10 income year:

- the average time taken to complete a business income tax return was 5.8 hours
- the average time taken to complete a *Business activity statement* (BAS) was 2.0 hours
- it took an average of 11.3 hours to complete a fringe benefits tax return
- the average cost of managing tax affairs claimed by an individual was \$356.00.

INCOME TAX RETURNS

The forms for businesses have a label that captures both the preparation and the time taken to complete the form.

For the 2009–10 income year, the number of entities who completed the time-box increased by 7.1% from 2008–09. The biggest change in the number of hours taken to complete the form occurred with funds, decreasing by 9.5%.

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information on the time-based cost of taxation compliance data, as reported on the major tax forms used by businesses. This includes the income tax returns for individuals, companies, trusts and partnerships; BASs (quarterly only) and the fringe benefits tax return. Taxpayers may use the time-box label on these forms to record their estimate of the total time taken to complete the form in addition to the time required for the compilation of relevant information and record keeping.

It is not compulsory for taxpayers to complete the time-box. As a result, the percentage of forms with this label completed is generally low, yet statistically viable.

Table 17.1 Average time¹ to complete income tax return, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

	Number of taxpayers	Total hours	2008–09 ² Hours per taxpayer	Number of taxpayers	Total hours	2009–10 ² Hours per taxpayer
Company	30,063	220,903	7.3	30,106	216,202	7.2
Fund	16,597	105,037	6.3	17,771	101,741	5.7
Partnership	10,590	89,535	8.5	10,017	85,236	8.5
Trust	13,212	91,141	6.9	13,032	92,067	7.1
Individual ³	90,745	412,267	4.5	99,868	489,342	4.9
Total	161,207	918,883	5.7	170,794	984,588	5.8

1 Large outlier values were removed before averages were calculated.

2 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

3 Taxpayers who completed the individuals – business and professional items schedule only.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY STATEMENT – QUARTERLY LODGERS

For the 2009–10 income year, 2,705,627 BAS forms were submitted by taxpayers where the time-box contained a value. The average time involved in completing a BAS form was 2.0 hours.

Table 17.2 Average time¹ to complete business activity statements submitted quarterly by market segment, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

	Number of BAS	Total hours to complete BAS	2008–09 ² Hours per BAS form	Number of BAS	Total hours to complete BAS	2009–10 ² Hours per BAS form
Not-for-profit	100,013	159,222	1.6	100,708	164,063	1.6
Individuals	55,832	37,271	0.7	65,852	38,274	0.6
Micro business	2,327,959	4,784,763	2.1	2,381,491	4,937,852	2.1
Small-medium business	144,440	286,094	2.0	147,109	289,313	2.0
Large business	10,591	11,006	1.0	10,467	10,314	1.0
Total³	2,638,835	5,278,356	2.0	2,705,627	5,439,817	2.0

1 Large outlier values were removed before averages were calculated; the government market segment has not been included as there were not enough forms completed with time-box information to be statistically useful.

2 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively. Data for 2008–09 has been revised.

3 The totals may differ from the sum of the components due to rounding.

FRINGE BENEFITS TAX RETURNS

Fringe benefits tax (FBT) is the tax paid by employers on a benefit provided to employees in place of, or in addition to, salary and wages. The fringe benefit tax year runs from 1 April to 31 March each year.

Micro businesses recorded the lowest hours per taxpayer to complete forms. These entities generally provide few fringe benefits to employees. In contrast, large business and government recorded the largest hours per taxpayer, reflecting their use of the fringe benefits tax system to provide benefits to large numbers of their employees.

Compared to 2008–09, the government and large business sectors have seen a decrease of 19.6% and 19.1% respectively in the number of hours taken to complete forms, with government having a decrease of 8.9% in the number of employees subject to FBT. An increase of 16% in the number of hours taken to complete the form over the previous year, was also observed in the not-for-profit sector.

Table 17.3 Average time¹ to complete FBT form by market segment, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

	Number of taxpayers	Total hours	2008–09 ² Hours per taxpayer	Number of taxpayers	Total hours	2009–10 ² Hours per taxpayer
Government	839	37,316	44.5	764	27,383	35.8
Not-for-profit	2,640	25,989	9.8	2,666	30,093	11.3
Micro business	3,734	11,775	3.2	4,122	13,781	3.3
Small-medium business	7,292	72,615	10.0	7,410	77,738	10.5
Large business	1,514	45,170	29.8	1,523	36,728	24.1
Total	16,019	192,865	12.0	16,485	185,723	11.3

1 Large outlier values were removed before averages were calculated.

2 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

COST OF MANAGING TAX AFFAIRS

The cost of managing tax affairs is taken directly from the label on the individual tax return form. This label records expenses relating to preparing and lodging tax returns and includes expenses such as tax agent fees and interest charges imposed by the ATO.

The cost of managing tax affairs has increased by 11.3% from 2008–09 to 2009–10.

Table 17.4 Cost of managing tax affairs for individuals, 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years

	Number of taxpayers	Total cost \$m	2008–09 ¹ Average cost per taxpayer \$	Number of taxpayers	Total cost \$m	2009–10 ¹ Average cost per taxpayer \$
Individuals ²	5,734,042	1,838	320	5,671,852	2,017	356

1 Data for the 2008–09 and 2009–10 income years includes data processed up to 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively.

2 This will not include data from the tax return where the taxpayer has claimed the cost of managing tax affairs under a different label.

SOURCE OF COST OF TAXATION COMPLIANCE STATISTICS

Time-based data is extracted from the time-box label which is on the major tax forms individual and business taxpayers are required to complete. While the data values shown are correct, the value recorded by taxpayers may not always be consistent due to their varying interpretations and calculation of the time spent preparing and completing a tax return form.

Cost estimates are based on the income tax return label 'Cost of managing your tax affairs'. This label is only in the individual income tax return and captures the fees that individual taxpayers pay for preparing their income tax return. This label does not capture the fees that businesses pay to tax practitioners.

The statistics in this chapter are sourced from 2008–09 and 2009–10 income tax returns and BASs processed by 31 October 2010 and 31 October 2011 respectively. The statistics reported are not necessarily complete as the proportion of tax returns processed by 31 October each year can vary. We recommend you exercise caution when comparing the statistics for the current year and previous years.

Fringe benefits tax data is taken from 2008–09 and 2009–10 fringe benefits returns (for the period 1 April to 31 March each year) that have been processed up to 31 October 2009 and 31 October 2010 respectively.

Statistics in the detailed tables for the current 2009–10 income year includes data processed up to 31 October 2010. All other prior years includes data processed up to 31 October of their respective income year.

A copy of each of the tax return forms is in the appendix which you can view or download in PDF file format from the attached CD-ROM or from the online version of *Taxation statistics* on our website at www.ato.gov.au

COST OF TAXATION COMPLIANCE CHAPTER TABLES

The cost of taxation compliance chapter tables are now on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. You can now view or download all the chapter tables in Excel.

LIST OF COST OF TAXATION COMPLIANCE DETAILED TABLES

The following cost of taxation compliance detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. You can view or download all the detailed tables in PDF or Excel format.

The items referred to in the detailed tables are items declared on the returns. A copy of each of the returns is in the appendix.

Table 1 Tax return forms, cost of taxation compliance data for 1998–99 to 2009–10 income years

This table shows cost of taxation compliance data for BASs (quarterly only); and company, partnership, trust, fund, fringe benefits tax and individual return forms.

Table 2 FBT form, by employee benefit count and market segment – average time to complete form, 2006–07 to 2009–10 income years

This table shows cost of taxation compliance data for FBT returns, by the number of employees receiving benefits and market segment.

Table 3 Income tax return time-box data, by total business income – average time to complete form, 2006–07 to 2009–10 income years

This table shows cost of taxation compliance data for company, fund, individual, partnership and trust returns, by total business income.

Table 4 Income tax return time-box data, by market segment – average time to complete form, 2006–07 to 2009–10 income years

This table shows cost of taxation compliance data for company, fund, partnership, trust and individual entities by market segment, for the 2006–07 to 2009–10 income years.

Table 5 BAS submitted quarterly, by market segment and role indicators – average time to complete form, 2006–07 to 2009–10 income years

This table shows the number of entities and the total and average hours taken to complete all BASs for a particular income year, by market segment and role indicator (combinations of GST, PAYG withholding, PAYG instalments and FBT instalments) for the 2006–07 to 2009–10 income years.

Table 6 Income tax return time-box data by lodgment method – average time to complete form, 2006–07 to 2009–10 income years

This table shows cost of taxation compliance data for company, fund, partnership, trust and individual entities, by lodgment method for the 2006–07 to 2009–10 income years.

Table 7 Cost of taxation compliance index – trend over time, 2001–02 to 2009–10 income years

This table examines the cost of taxation compliance data as a series of index numbers for key tax and super forms and the cost of managing tax affairs. It is used to compare the movement in the cost of taxation compliance burden over time.

18 Industry benchmarks

CHAPTER 18

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the ATO has worked with community groups, industry representatives and tax practitioners on a range of activities. These activities are aimed at maintaining the integrity of the tax system, encouraging and improving record keeping practices among businesses, and reducing compliance costs for businesses. Providing industry benchmarks in the form of financial ratios and activity statement ratios is one such activity.

In providing benchmarks, the ATO aims to have a more direct impact on taxpayer behaviour before tax returns are prepared and lodged.

The benchmarks help tax advisers identify averages for groups of activities and, therefore, businesses that vary significantly from those averages. Tax advisers can use this information to determine the reasons for any variation and identify action that should be taken to correct problems and improve business practices – in particular, those related to record keeping.

The business community and business owners generally use benchmarks to compare the performance of their business with industry averages. The business community may also use these ratios when evaluating job tenders. The gross profit and net profit ratios of a business compared to the industry average may be one factor taken into account in deciding whether a particular tender is successful.

FINANCIAL RATIOS

Financial ratio data related to gross profit, net profit and wages to turnover provides useful indicators of business activity and performance for tax practitioners, the business community and the ATO. The data is widely used in external publications and can be calculated from income tax return data.

The industry benchmark detailed tables contain financial ratio benchmark data for each entity type and most business activities. We have used the ratios calculated for each business activity to produce two sets of mean average ratio values. The first set includes both profit making and loss making entities. It provides a benchmark figure for an entire business activity/industry division, group or class (one digit, three digit and four digit ANZSIC classifications respectively). The second set of ratios excludes businesses that return a loss, providing an industry average for 'profitable' businesses only.

Box 18.1 Financial ratios calculated¹

Gross profit ratio: total business income minus cost of sales, divided by total business income.

Net profit ratio: total business income minus total expenses, divided by total business income.

Wages to turnover ratio: salary and wages paid, divided by total business income.

¹ Calculated from income tax return labels.

ACTIVITY STATEMENT RATIOS

Activity statement data helps the ATO identify and address issues likely to have a negative impact on revenue as they emerge, rather than after they become ingrained business practice.

The industry benchmark detailed tables contain activity statement ratio benchmark data for each entity type and most business activities. As with the financial ratios, activity statement ratios calculated for each business activity have been used to produce two sets of mean average ratio values.

The first set includes both profit making and loss making entities. It provides a benchmark figure for an entire business activity/industry division, group or class (one digit, three digit and four digit ANZSIC classifications respectively). The second set of ratios excludes businesses that return a loss, providing an industry average for 'profitable' businesses only.

Box 18.2 Activity statement ratios calculated^{1,2}

Wages to sales ratio: Total salary, wages and other payments (W1), divided by total sales (G1).

Expenses to sales ratio: Non-capital purchases (G11) plus total salary, wages and other payments (W1), divided by total sales (G1).

Net GST to sales ratio: GST on sales or GST instalments (1A) minus GST on purchases (1B), divided by total sales (G1).

¹ Calculated from *business activity statement* (BAS) labels.

² Items in brackets refer to activity statement labels.

EXCLUSIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS

Including some cases, when analysing a large population, can produce misleading results. For example, income tax return labels used in the calculations may not have been completed or not completed correctly, or the ratios for an individual entity are exceptional and would distort the calculation of a true industry average.

In an attempt to improve the quality of the end product, we have developed and applied certain exclusion criteria. A list and explanation of these exclusion criteria is included in all the industry benchmark tables.

Despite applying these exclusion criteria, it is still important to recognise that the benchmarks developed are not definitive and should not be used in isolation. For example, there are a range of legitimate reasons why businesses vary from industry averages and, conversely, why businesses with ratios close to the industry average may have compliance problems or other financial difficulties. Also, an average ratio calculated using a large population is generally more reliable than one calculated from a small population.

Benchmarks are most useful as a guide when considered over a period of time or in conjunction with other information. For example, the age of the business and its performance over a number of years should also be taken into account when considering its viability.

SOURCE OF INDUSTRY BENCHMARKS

The data used to calculate the financial ratios for the business activities and entities was sourced from the 2009–10 individual, company, partnership and trust income tax returns processed by 31 October 2011.

The goods and services tax (GST) and pay as you go withholding liabilities for the 2009–10 financial year used for calculating activity statement ratios are sourced from activity statements, annual GST returns and annual GST information reports.

LIST OF FINANCIAL RATIOS DETAILED TABLES

Each detailed table contains gross profit ratios, net profit ratios and wages to turnover ratios for business activity/industry (ANZSIC) divisions, groups and classes listed in the ATO publication *Business industry codes 2010* (NAT 1827).

- ❗ Ratios may not be available in the financial ratio detailed tables for some business (ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register) group or class codes and/or entities because there is insufficient data to calculate the ratios, or the data cannot be shown for confidentiality reasons.

Each of the financial ratio tables is divided into three parts. Part A contains benchmark ratios calculated for broad industries (or ANZSIC divisions). The ratios for fine industry groups (or three digit ANZSIC groups) are presented in Part B and for fine industry classes (or four digit ANZSIC classes) in Part C.

Table IN1 Individual industry financial ratios, by business status, 2009–10 income year

This table shows gross profit, net profit and wages to turnover ratios for profitable and all individuals. Each ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register division, group or class is classified by business status – that is, commenced business (businesses that just started) and established business. Therefore, industry ratios are calculated for commenced and established business entities.

Table IN2 Individual industry financial ratios, by total business income, 2009–10 income year

This table shows gross profit, net profit and wages to turnover ratios for profitable and all individuals falling under different business activity/industry (ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register) divisions, groups or classes. Each ANZSIC 2006 – Business

Register division, group or class is broken down by total business income groupings.

Table CO1 Company industry financial ratios, by business status, 2009–10 income year

This table shows gross profit, net profit and wages to turnover ratios for profitable and all companies. Each ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register division, group or class is classified by business status – that is, commenced business (businesses that just started) and established business. Therefore, industry ratios are calculated for commenced and established business entities.

Table CO2 Company industry financial ratios, by total income, 2009–10 income year

This table shows gross profit, net profit and wages to turnover ratios for profitable and all companies falling under different business activity/industry (ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register) divisions, groups or classes. Each ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register division, group or class is broken down by total income groupings.

Table PA1 Partnership industry financial ratios, by business status, 2009–10 income year

This table shows gross profit, net profit and wages to turnover ratios for profitable and all partnerships. Each ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register division, group or class is classified by business status – that is, commenced business (businesses that just started) and established business. Therefore, industry ratios are calculated for commenced and established business entities.

Table PA2 Partnership industry financial ratios, by total business income, 2009–10 income year

This table shows gross profit, net profit and wages to turnover ratios for profitable and all partnerships falling under different business activity/industry (ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register) divisions, groups or classes. Each ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register division, group or class is broken down by total business income groupings.

Table TR1 Trust industry financial ratios, by business status, 2009–10 income year

This table shows gross profit, net profit and wages to turnover ratios for profitable and all trusts. Each ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register division, group or class is classified by business status – that is, commenced business (businesses that just started) and established business. Therefore, industry ratios are calculated for commenced and established business entities.

Table TR2 Trust industry financial ratios, by total business income, 2009–10 income year

This table shows gross profit, net profit and wages to turnover ratios for profitable and all trusts falling under different business activity/industry (ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register) divisions, groups or classes. Each ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register division, group or class is broken down by total business income groupings.

LIST OF ACTIVITY STATEMENT RATIO DETAILED TABLES

There are three main types of industry benchmark activity statement ratio detailed tables. They all contain expenses to sales ratios, wages to sales ratios, and net GST paid to sales ratios for business activity/industry (ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register) groups and classes listed in *Business industry codes 2010* (NAT 1827).

❗ Ratios may not be available for all entities because there is insufficient data to calculate the ratios, there are data quality problems or the data cannot be shown for confidentiality reasons.

Table INAS1 Individual industry activity statement ratios, by business status, 2009–10 income year

This table shows expenses to sales, wages to sales and net GST paid to sales ratios for profitable and all individuals falling under different industry (ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register) groups or classes. Each ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register group or class is classified by business status – that is, commenced business (businesses that just started) and established business. Therefore, industry ratios are calculated for commenced and established business entities of all types.

Table INAS2 Individual industry activity statement ratios, by level of sales and profitability, 2009–10 income year

This table shows expenses to sales, wages to sales and net GST paid to sales ratios for profitable and all individuals falling under different industry (ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register) groups or classes. Each ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register group or class is broken down by total sales (label G1 – BAS) income groupings.

Table COAS1 Company industry activity statement ratios, by business status, 2009–10 income year

This table shows expenses to sales, wages to sales and net GST paid to sales ratios for profitable and all companies falling under different industry (ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register) groups or classes. Each ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register group or class is classified by business status – that is, commenced business (businesses that just started) and established business. Therefore, industry ratios are calculated for commenced and established business entities of all types.

Table COAS2 Company industry activity statement ratios, by level of sales and profitability, 2009–10 income year

This table shows expenses to sales, wages to sales and net GST paid to sales ratios for profitable and all companies falling under different industry (ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register) groups or classes. Each ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register group or class is broken down by total sales (label G1 – BAS) income groupings.

Table PAAS1 Partnership industry activity statement ratios, by business status, 2009–10 income year

This table shows expenses to sales, wages to sales and net GST paid to sales ratios for profitable and all partnerships falling under different industry (ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register) groups or classes. Each ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register group or class is classified by business status – that is, commenced business (businesses that just started) and established business. Therefore, industry ratios are calculated for commenced and established business entities of all types.

Table PAAS2 Partnership industry activity statement ratios, by level of sales and profitability, 2009–10 income year

This table shows expenses to sales, wages to sales and net GST paid to sales ratios for profitable and all partnerships falling under different industry (ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register) groups or classes. Each ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register group or class is broken down by total sales (label G1 – BAS) income groupings.

Table TRAS1 Trust industry activity statement ratios, by business status, 2009–10 income year

This table shows expenses to sales, wages to sales and net GST paid to sales ratios for profitable and all trusts falling under different industry (ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register) groups or classes. Each ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register group or class is classified by business status – that is, commenced business (businesses that just started) and established business. Therefore, industry ratios are calculated for commenced and established business entities of all types.

Table TRAS2 Trust industry activity statement ratios, by level of sales and profitability, 2009–10 income year

This table shows expenses to sales, wages to sales and net GST paid to sales ratios for profitable and all trusts falling under different industry (ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register) groups or classes. Each ANZSIC 2006 – Business Register group or class is broken down by total sales (label G1 – BAS) income groupings.

❗ To meet privacy regulations, statistics for some items may not be included in the tables.

19 Individual sample file

OVERVIEW

In summary, the 2009–10 sample file:

- represents 1% of returns lodged by individuals
- contains around 124,000 individual records
- contains 50 data items, including demographic information such as gender, marital status, year of birth (five-year range), occupation code (one digit level) and geographic region (based on postcodes) – the remainder of the data items are income, deductions, losses and some other indicators sourced from individual tax returns.

INTRODUCTION

In the *Taxation statistics 2006–07* publication, the ATO released confidentialised 1% sample files containing individual tax return information. This was an attempt to satisfy the requirements of more advanced users of tax data and further demonstrates our commitment to an open and transparent tax system.

The files are confidentialised in order to protect the identities of those contained in the files. Last year, sample files were released for the 2003–04 to 2008–09 income years. The data in these sample files was based on data contained in *Taxation statistics* for each of these income years.

This year we are releasing the sample file for the 2009–10 income year based on data contained in *Taxation statistics 2009–10*.

OBJECTIVES

To meet demand in the tax community for information:

- to meet the data needs of many advanced users of tax data by allowing them to source the information directly from the sample file rather than being limited to the publicly available data (in *Taxation statistics*) or having to request data from the ATO
- to provide a more detailed range of data, including views not previously published by the ATO.

To allow for greater depth and breadth of information to be generated from researchers:

- to enable researchers to access data at a finer level than is currently available in the *Taxation statistics* publication
- to allow researchers to model the impact on individual taxpayers of changes to the tax system and conduct more detailed research and analysis
- to stimulate academic insight and findings, possibly previously not examined by the ATO.

To provide other benefits:

- to maximise the use of ATO data at minimal cost
- to demonstrate greater accountability and openness on the part of the ATO.

ACCESSING THE FILES

The sample files may be accessed by anyone conducting legitimate research. To request access to the files, send an email to taxstats@ato.gov.au.

SOURCE OF THE INDIVIDUAL SAMPLE FILE

The data used to compile the 2009–10 unit record sample file has been sourced from the 2009–10 individual income tax returns processed by 31 October 2011.

LIST OF INDIVIDUAL SAMPLE FILE DETAILED TABLES

The following individual sample file detailed tables are on the attached CD-ROM and included in the online version of this publication on our website. You can view or download the tables in PDF or Excel format.

Table 1 Items included in the 2009–10 individual sample file

This table contains specifications for the items included in the 2009–10 individual sample file.

20 Appendixes

INDIVIDUAL TAX RETURN 2009–10 INCOME YEAR



Australian Government
Australian Taxation Office

Individual tax return

1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010

Print neatly in BLOCK LETTERS with a black or blue ballpoint pen only.

2010

Your tax file number (TFN)

See the **Privacy** note in the *Taxpayer's declaration* on page 13 of this tax return.

Are you an Australian resident? ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

Have you included any attachments? ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

Your name

Title – for example,
Mr, Mrs, Ms, Miss

Your sex

Print **X** in the
relevant box.

Male ☐Female ☐

Surname or family name

Given names

Has any part of your
name changed since
completing your last
tax return?

☐ Print **Y** for yes
or **N** for no.

If you answered yes, print
previous surname.

Your postal address

Has your postal address
changed since completing
your last tax return?

☐ Print **Y** for yes
or **N** for no.

Suburb or town State Postcode

Country – if not Australia

Your home address

If the same as your current
postal address, print **AS**
ABOVE.

Suburb or town State Postcode

Country – if not Australia

Your date of birth

If you were under 18 years of age
on 30 June 2010 you must
complete item **A1** on page 5 of
this tax return.

Day Month Year

Final tax return

If you know this is your
final tax return, print **FINAL**.

Your daytime phone number

Area
code

Phone
number

Electronic funds transfer (EFT)

Do you want to use electronic funds
transfer (EFT) this year for your tax refund
where applicable?

☐ Print **Y** for yes
or **N** for no.

If you answered yes, complete the account details.

BSB number
Must be six digits

Account number

Account name

F

Income

1 Salary or wages

Your main salary and wage occupation

Occupation code

X

Payer's Australian business number

Tax withheld
(do not show cents)

 -00

Income
(do not show cents)

 C / -00

 -00

 D / -00

 -00

 E / -00

 -00

 F / -00

 -00

 G / -00

2 Allowances, earnings, tips, director's fees etc

 -00

 K / -00

3 Employer lump sum payments

 -00

 R / -00

TYPE

 -00

 H / -00

4 Employment termination payments (ETP)

Date of payment

 Day Month Year

 -00

 I / -00

TYPE

Payer's
ABN

5 Australian Government allowances and payments like newstart, youth allowance and austudy payment

 -00

 A / -00

6 Australian Government pensions and allowances

You must also complete item **T2** or **T3** in **Tax offsets** on page 4.

 -00

 B / -00

7 Australian annuities and superannuation income streams

 -00

Taxable component

Taxed element

 J / -00

Untaxed element

 N / -00

Lump sum in arrears – taxable component

Taxed element

 Y / -00

Untaxed element

 Z / -00

8 Australian superannuation lump sum payments

 -00

TYPE

Date of payment

 Day Month Year

Taxable component

Taxed element

 Q / -00

Payer's
ABN

Untaxed element

 P / -00

9 Attributed personal services income

 -00

 O / -00

Total tax withheld

Add up the boxes.

\$

 -00

INDIVIDUAL TAX RETURN 2009–10 INCOME YEAR *continued*

✓ Attach all requested attachments here.

10 Gross interest

Tax file number amounts withheld from gross interest **M**

Gross interest **L** .00

11 Dividends

Unfranked amount **S** .00

Franked amount **T** .00

Tax file number amounts withheld from dividends **V**

Franking credit **U** .00

12 Employee share schemes

Discount from taxed upfront schemes – eligible for reduction **D** .00

Discount from taxed upfront schemes – not eligible for reduction **E** .00

Discount from deferral schemes **F** .00

Assessable discount on shares acquired pre-1 July 2009 and 'cessation time' occurred during the financial year **G** .00

Total Assessable discount amount **B** .00

TFN amounts withheld from discounts **C** .

Foreign source discounts **A** .00

1 Only used by taxpayers completing the supplementary section

Transfer the amount from **TOTAL SUPPLEMENT INCOME OR LOSS** on page 8 and write it here. .00 LOSS

TOTAL INCOME OR LOSS

Add up the income amounts and deduct any loss amount in the boxes. .00 LOSS **F**

Deductions

D1 Work related car expenses

A .00 CLAIM TYPE

D2 Work related travel expenses

B .00

D3 Work related uniform, occupation specific or protective clothing, laundry and dry cleaning expenses

C .00 CLAIM TYPE

D4 Work related self-education expenses

D .00 CLAIM TYPE

D5 Other work related expenses

E .00

D6 Low value pool deduction

K .00

D7 Interest deductions

I .00

D8 Dividend deductions

H .00

D9 Gifts or donations

J .00

D10 Cost of managing tax affairs

M .00

D Only used by taxpayers completing the supplementary section

Transfer the amount from **TOTAL SUPPLEMENT DEDUCTIONS** on page 9 and write it here. .00

TOTAL DEDUCTIONS

Items **D1** to **D** – add up the boxes. .00

SUBTOTAL

TOTAL INCOME OR LOSS less TOTAL DEDUCTIONS .00 LOSS

Losses

L1 Tax losses of earlier income years

Primary production losses carried forward from earlier income years **Q** .00

Primary production losses claimed this income year **F** .00

Non-primary production losses carried forward from earlier income years **R** .00

Non-primary production losses claimed this income year **Z** .00

TAXABLE INCOME OR LOSS

Subtract amounts at **F** and **Z** item L1 from amount at SUBTOTAL. **\$** .00 LOSS

Tax offsets

T1 Spouse (without dependent child or student), child-housekeeper or housekeeper

To claim the spouse tax offset you must also complete applicable Income tests on page 5 and Spouse details – married or de facto on page 6.

P	<input type="text"/>	CLAIM
		TYPE

Child-housekeeper's
adjusted taxable income

V	<input type="text"/>	TYPE
----------	----------------------	-------------

T2 Senior Australians (includes age pensioners, service pensioners and self-funded retirees) If you had a spouse during 2009–10 you must also complete Spouse details – married or de facto on page 6.

TAX	VETERAN
OFFSET	CODE
N	Y
CODE	CODE

If you completed item T2 Senior Australians above DO NOT complete this item.

T3 Pensioner

If you had a spouse during 2009–10 you must also complete Spouse details – married or de facto on page 6.

TAX	VETERAN
OFFSET	CODE
O	T
CODE	CODE

T4 Australian superannuation income stream

S	<input type="text"/>	TYPE
----------	----------------------	-------------

T5 Private health insurance

You must also complete Private health insurance policy details below.

Amount of refundable tax offset not
previously claimed by way of reduced
private health insurance premiums

G	<input type="text"/>	TYPE
----------	----------------------	-------------

T6 Education tax refund

L	<input type="text"/>	TYPE
----------	----------------------	-------------

Number of primary school students

W	<input type="text"/>
----------	----------------------

Number of secondary school students

X	<input type="text"/>
----------	----------------------

T Only used by taxpayers completing the supplementary section

Transfer the amount from TOTAL SUPPLEMENT TAX OFFSETS on page 9 and write it here.

<input type="text"/>	TYPE
----------------------	-------------

TOTAL TAX OFFSETS

Items T1, T4, T5, T6 and T – add up the boxes.

U	<input type="text"/>	TYPE
----------	----------------------	-------------

F

Private health insurance policy details

You must provide the details for each policy if item T5 or item M2 asked you to complete this section.

Health insurer ID

B	<input type="text"/>	F
----------	----------------------	----------

Membership number

C	<input type="text"/>	TYPE
----------	----------------------	-------------

F

B	<input type="text"/>	F
----------	----------------------	----------

C	<input type="text"/>	TYPE
----------	----------------------	-------------

F

B	<input type="text"/>	F
----------	----------------------	----------

C	<input type="text"/>	TYPE
----------	----------------------	-------------

F

Medicare levy related items

M1 Medicare levy reduction or exemption

If you complete this item and you had a spouse during 2009–10 you must also complete Spouse details – married or de facto on page 6.

Reduction based on family income

Number of dependent children and students

Y	<input type="text"/>
----------	----------------------

Exemption categories

Full 1.5% levy exemption – number of days

V	<input type="text"/>	CLAIM
		TYPE

Half 1.5% levy exemption – number of days

W	<input type="text"/>
----------	----------------------

M2 Medicare levy surcharge (MLS)

THIS ITEM IS COMPULSORY.

If you do not complete this item you may be charged the full Medicare levy surcharge.

For the whole period 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010, were you and all your dependants (including your spouse) – if you had any – covered by private patient HOSPITAL cover?

E	<input type="text"/>	Print Y for yes or N for no.
----------	----------------------	---------------------------------

If you printed Y, you must complete Private health insurance policy details above.
If you printed N, read below.

If you are liable for the surcharge for the whole period 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 you must write 0 at A.

If you are liable for the surcharge for part of the period 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 you must write the number of days you were NOT liable at A.

If you are NOT liable for the surcharge for the whole period 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 you must write 365 at A.

Number of days NOT
liable for surcharge

A	<input type="text"/>
----------	----------------------

Number of
dependent children

D	<input type="text"/>
----------	----------------------

If you had a spouse during 2009–10 (and you printed N at E), complete Spouse details – married or de facto on page 6. If you were covered by private patient hospital cover at any time during 2009–10 you must complete Private health insurance policy details above.

A1 Under 18

If you were under 18 years of age on 30 June 2010 you must complete this item or you may be taxed at a higher rate. Read the information on **A1** in *TaxPack 2010* for more information.

J		.00		TYP	
---	--	-----	--	-----	--

Read the information on **A2** in *TaxPack 2010* before completing this item.

Date

Day	Month	Year

Months eligible
for threshold

N	
---	--

F

Read the information on **A3** in *TaxPack 2010* before completing this item.

re completing this item.

Income from investment, partnership and other sources	F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> -00	CODE <input type="text"/>
Income from employment and business	G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> -00	LOSS <input type="text"/>
Deductions from business income	H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> -00	

You must complete this section if any of the following apply to you.

- You have a payment summary showing total reportable fringe benefits amount or reportable employer superannuation contributions.
- You received family payments, childcare benefits or a tax-free pension from Centrelink or the Department of Veterans' Affairs.
- Your child received student payments from Centrelink based on parental income.
- You hold a Commonwealth seniors health card.
- You were 55 years old or older on 30 June 2010 and you are entitled to the mature age worker tax offset (see page s59 in *TaxPack 2010 supplement*).
- You paid child support.
- You have a HELP or SFSS debt.
- You completed any of the following items:
 - **T2** Employee share schemes; where you wrote an amount at **D**
 - **T1** Spouse (without dependent child or student), child-housekeeper or housekeeper tax offset
 - **T2** Senior Australians tax offset
 - **T3** Pensioner tax offset
 - **M2** Medicare levy surcharge; where you printed **N** in the **NO** box at **E**
 - **T7** Superannuation contributions on behalf of your spouse tax offset; on the *Tax return for individuals (supplementary section) 2010*
 - **T10** Parent, spouse's parent or invalid relative tax offset; on the *Tax return for individuals (supplementary section) 2010*
 - **T12** Net income from working – supplementary section; on the *Tax return for individuals (supplementary section) 2010*
 - **T13** Entrepreneurs tax offset; on the *Tax return for individuals (supplementary section) 2010*
 - **P9** Business loss activity details; on the *Business and professional items schedule for individuals 2010*.

We need the information requested in this section to accurately assess your tax offset entitlement, Medicare levy surcharge, and HELP or SFSS repayment amount. We may also pass this information to other government agencies such as Centrelink which will use the information to ensure you are receiving your full entitlement to government benefits.

If you had a spouse during 2009–10 you must also complete **Spouse details – married or de facto** on page 6.

IT1	Total reportable fringe benefits amount	W	.00
-----	---	---	-----

IT2	Reportable employer superannuation contributions	T	00
-----	--	---	----

IT3 Tax-free government pensions	U	-00
----------------------------------	---	-----

IT4 Target foreign income	V	-00
---------------------------	---	-----

IT5	Net financial investment loss	X	-90
-----	-------------------------------	---	-----

IT6	Net rental property loss	Y	-00
-----	--------------------------	---	-----

IT7 Child support you paid Z .00

Spouse details – married or de facto

If you had a spouse during 2009–10, did you complete any of the following items or do you consent to use part or all of your 2010 tax refund to repay your spouse's Family Assistance Office debt?

- T1** Spouse (without dependent child or student), child-housekeeper or housekeeper
T2 Senior Australians (includes age pensioners, service pensioners and self-funded retirees)
T3 Pensioner
M1 Medicare levy reduction or exemption
M2 Medicare levy surcharge and you printed **N** in the box at **E**
T7 Superannuation contributions on behalf of your spouse
T10 Parent, spouse's parent or invalid relative
T13 Entrepreneurs tax offset

NO ☐ You do not need to complete this section. Go to page 7.

YES ☐ You must complete this section. Complete the information required below then go to page 7.

Spouse's surname or family name	<input type="text"/>		
Spouse's given names	<input type="text"/>		
Spouse's date of birth	K <input type="text"/>	Day <input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/>	Spouse's sex Print X in the relevant box. Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/>

Did you have a spouse for the full year 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010?

L ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

If you did not have a spouse for the full year, write the dates you had a spouse between 1 July 2009 and 30 June 2010.

From	M <input type="text"/>	Day <input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/>	to	N <input type="text"/>	Day <input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/>
------	-------------------------------	---	----	-------------------------------	---

The information below relates to your spouse's income – the list shows which details you need to complete.

If you have completed:

- item T1, complete **O, S, Q, A, B, C, D** and **E**
- item T2 or T3, complete **O, T, S, P, Q, A** and **D**
- item M1 (**V** or **W**), complete **O**
- item M1 (**Y** only), complete **O** and **F** if you had a spouse on 30 June 2010
- item M2 and if you printed **N** for no at **E**, complete **O, T, U, S, A, D** and **F** if you had a spouse for all of 2009–10 or your spouse died during the year
- item T7, complete **O, S** and **A**
- item T10, complete **O, S, Q, A, B, C, D** and **E**
- item T13, complete **O, S, A** and **D** if you had a spouse on 30 June 2010.

	If the amount is zero, write 0 .	
Your spouse's 2009–10 taxable income	O	<input type="text"/> .00
Your spouse's share of trust income on which the trustee is assessed under section 98, and which has not been included in your spouse's taxable income	T	<input type="text"/> .00
Distributions to your spouse on which family trust distribution tax has been paid and which your spouse would have had to show as assessable income if the tax had not been paid	U	<input type="text"/> .00
Your spouse's total reportable fringe benefits amounts	S	<input type="text"/> .00
Amount of Australian Government pensions and allowances (see page 12 in <i>TaxPack 2010</i>) that your spouse received in 2009–10 (exclude exempt pension income)	P	<input type="text"/> .00
Amount of exempt pension income (see pages 111–3 in <i>TaxPack 2010</i>) that your spouse received in 2009–10 (show your spouse's exempt pension income)	Q	<input type="text"/> .00
Amount of your spouse's reportable superannuation contributions (which is the total of reportable employer superannuation contributions and deductible personal superannuation contributions)	A	<input type="text"/> .00
Your spouse's amount of any tax-free government pensions paid under the <i>Military Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 2004</i> that have not been included at Q above	B	<input type="text"/> .00
Your spouse's target foreign income	C	<input type="text"/> .00
Your spouse's total net investment loss (total of net financial investment loss and net rental property loss)	D	<input type="text"/> .00
Child support your spouse paid	E	<input type="text"/> .00
Your spouse's taxed element of a superannuation lump sum for which the tax rate is zero (see pages 89–94 in <i>TaxPack 2010</i>)	F	<input type="text"/> .00

F

Supplementary section

Income

Refer to *TaxPack 2010 supplement* before you complete item 13. If you are required to complete item 13 include deferred non-commercial business losses from a prior year at either **X** or **Y** as appropriate. Refer to *TaxPack 2010 supplement* for the relevant code.

13 Partnerships and trusts

Primary production

Distribution from partnerships **N** -00 /

Distribution from trusts **L** -00 /

Landcare operations and deduction for decline in value of water facility **I** -00 /

Other deductions relating to distribution **X** -00 /

Note: If you have a net loss from a partnership business activity, complete items **P3** and **P9** in the **Business and professional items** section of this tax return in addition to item 13.

Net primary production distribution -00 / **LOSS**

Non-primary production

Distribution from partnerships less foreign income **O** -00 /

Distribution from trusts less net capital gains and foreign income **U** -00 /

Landcare operations expenses **J** -00 /

Other deductions relating to distribution at **O** and **U** **Y** -00 /

Distributions of net capital gains (including net foreign capital gains) must be included at item 18 on page 8. Distributions of foreign income must be included at item 19 or 20 on page 8.

Net non-primary production distribution -00 / **LOSS**

Share of credits from income and tax offsets

Share of credit for tax withheld where Australian business number not quoted **P** |

Share of franking credit from franked dividends **Q** |

Share of credit for tax file number amounts withheld from interest, dividends and unit trust distributions **R** |

Share of credit for tax paid by trustee **S** |

Share of credit for amounts withheld from foreign resident withholding **A** |

Share of National rental affordability scheme tax offset **B** |

F

14 Personal services income (PSI)

Tax withheld – voluntary agreement **G** -00

Tax withheld where Australian business number not quoted **H** |

Tax withheld – labour hire or other specified payments **J** -00

Net PSI – transferred from **A** item **P1** on page 10 -00 / **LOSS**

15 Net income or loss from business

Primary production – transferred from **Y** item **P8** on page 11 **B** -00 / **LOSS**

Non-primary production – transferred from **Z** item **P8** on page 11 **C** -00 / **LOSS**

If you show a loss at **B** or **C** you must complete item **P9** on page 12.

Tax withheld – voluntary agreement **D** -00

Tax withheld where Australian business number not quoted **W** |

Tax withheld – foreign resident withholding **E** |

Tax withheld – labour hire or other specified payments **F** -00

F

16 Deferred non-commercial business losses

Item **P9** on page 12 must be completed before you complete this item.

Your share of deferred losses from partnership activities **F** -00

Deferred losses from sole trader activities **G** -00

Primary production deferred losses **I** -00

Non-primary production deferred losses **J** -00

17 Net farm management deposits or withdrawals

E / .00 ^{LOSS} **F**

18 Capital gains

Did you have a capital gains tax event during the year? **G** ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

You must print **Y** at **G** if you received a distribution of a capital gain from a trust.

Did this CGT event relate to a forestry managed investment scheme interest that you held other than as an initial participant? **Q** ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

Total current year capital gains **H** / .00

Net capital losses carried forward to later income years **V** / .00

Net capital gain **A** / .00

19 Foreign entities

Did you have either a direct or indirect interest in a controlled foreign company (CFC)? **I** ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

CFC income **K** / .00

Have you **ever**, either directly or indirectly, caused the transfer of property – including money – or services to a non-resident trust estate? **W** ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

Transferor trust income **B** / .00

Did you have an interest in a foreign investment fund (FIF) or a foreign life assurance policy (FLP)? **J** ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

FIF and FLP income **C** / .00

20 Foreign source income and foreign assets or property

Assessable foreign source income **E** / .00

Other net foreign employment income **T** / .00 ^{LOSS}

Net foreign pension or annuity income WITHOUT an undeducted purchase price **L** / .00 ^{LOSS}

Net foreign pension or annuity income WITH an undeducted purchase price **D** / .00 ^{LOSS}

Net foreign rent **R** / .00 ^{LOSS}

Other net foreign source income **M** / .00 ^{LOSS}

Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company **F** / .00

Also include at **F** Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company that you have received indirectly through a partnership or trust distribution.

Net foreign employment income – payment summary **U** / .00 ^{LOSS}

Exempt foreign employment income **N** / .00

Foreign income tax offset **O** /

During the year did you own, or have an interest in, assets located outside Australia which had a total value of AUD\$50,000 or more? **P** ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.

F

21 Rent

Gross rent **P** / .00

Interest deductions **Q** / .00

Capital works deductions **F** / .00

Other rental deductions **U** / .00

P less (**Q** + **F** + **U**) Net rent / .00 ^{LOSS}

22 Bonuses from life insurance companies and friendly societies

W / .00

23 Forestry managed investment scheme income

A / .00

24 Other income

Type of income
 Category 1 **Y** / .00
 Category 2 **V** / .00

Tax withheld – lump sum payments in arrears **E** / .00

Taxable professional income **Z** / .00

F

TOTAL SUPPLEMENT INCOME OR LOSS

Items **13** to **24** – add up the **Y** boxes for income amounts and deduct any loss amounts in the **V** boxes. / .00 ^{LOSS}

Transfer this amount to **1** on page 3. ←

Deductions

D11 Australian film industry incentives

G .00

D12 Deductible amount of undeducted purchase price of a foreign pension or annuity

Y .00

D13 Personal superannuation contributions

Full name of fund

Account number

H .00

Fund Australian business number

Fund tax file number

D14 Deduction for project pool

D .00

D15 Forestry managed investment scheme deduction

Product or private ruling information

F .00

Code

U

Year

V

Number

W

D16 Other deductions – not claimable at items D1 to D15

Description of claim

Election expenses

E .00

Other deductions

J .00

TOTAL SUPPLEMENT DEDUCTIONS

Items **D11** to **D16** – add up the **I** boxes and transfer this amount to **D** on page 3.

.00

Tax offsets

T7 Superannuation contributions on behalf of your spouse

Contributions paid

.00

A .00

You must also complete **Spouse details – married or de facto** on page 6.

T8 Zone or overseas forces

R .00

T9 20% tax offset on net medical expenses over the threshold amount

X .00

T10 Parent, spouse's parent or invalid relative

B .00

T11 Landcare and water facility

Landcare and water facility tax offset brought forward from earlier income years

T .00

T12 Net income from working – supplementary section

M

.00

LOSS

☐

Read the information on **T12** in *TaxPack 2010 supplement* before completing this item.

T13 Entrepreneurs tax offset

Small business entity aggregated turnover

K

.00

Net small business entity income

N

.00

CODE

☐

Read the information on **T13** in *TaxPack 2010 supplement* before completing this item.

MARITAL

☐

STATUS

☐

CLAIM

☐

TYPE

T14 Other tax offsets

If you are entitled to a low-income tax offset, do not write it anywhere on your tax return. The Tax Office will calculate it for you.

C .00

F

TOTAL SUPPLEMENT TAX OFFSETS

Items **T7**, **T8**, **T9**, **T10**, **T11** and **T14** – add up the **N** boxes.

.00

Transfer this amount to **T** on page 4.

Adjustment

A4 Amount on which family trust distribution tax has been paid

Read the information on **A4** in *TaxPack 2010 supplement* before completing this item.

X .00

Credit for interest on tax paid

C1 Credit for interest on early payments – amount of interest

L

F

Taxation of financial arrangements (TOFA)**F1** If you have elected to have the TOFA rules apply to your financial arrangements, did you make a gain or loss, or have a transitional balancing adjustment from those financial arrangements?**D** ☐ Print **Y** for yes.
If no print **N** or leave blank.**Business and professional items section****P1 Personal services income (PSI)**Print **X** in the appropriate box.

Did you receive any personal services income?

YES ☐ Read on. **NO** ☐ Go to item **P2**.**Part A**

Did you satisfy the results test?

P **NO** ☐ Read on. **YES** ☐ Go to item **P2**.

Have you received a personal services business determination(s) that was in force for the whole of the period you earned PSI?

C **NO** ☐ Read on. **YES** ☐ Go to item **P2**.

Did you receive 80% or more of your PSI from one source?

Q **NO** ☐ Read on. **YES** ☐ Go to part B.If you received less than 80% of your PSI from each source for the whole of the period you earned PSI and you satisfied any of the following personal services business tests, indicate which business test(s) you satisfied. Print **X** in the appropriate box(es). Refer to the publication *Business and professional items 2010* before you complete this item.Unrelated clients test **D1** ☐Employment test **E1** ☐Business premises test **F1** ☐If you printed **X** at **D1**, **E1** or **F1**, go to item **P2** below; otherwise go to part B.**Part B**Do not show amounts at part B that were subject to foreign resident withholding. Show these at item **P8**.PSI – voluntary agreement **M** .00PSI – where Australian business number not quoted **N** .00PSI – labour hire or other specified payments **O** .00PSI – other **J** .00Deductions for payments to associates for principal work **K** .00Total amount of other deductions against PSI **L** .00Net PSI (**M** + **N** + **O** + **J**) less (**K** + **L**) **A** .00 **F**Transfer the amount at **A** above to **A** item **14** on page 7.Complete items **P2** and **P3**. Do not show at item **P8** any amount you have shown at part B of item **P1**.**P2 Description of main business or professional activity**Industry code **A** **P3 Number of business activities****B** **P4 Status of your business** – print **X** in one box only.Ceased business **C1** ☐Commenced business **C2** ☐**P5 Business name of main business and Australian business number (ABN)**ABN **P6 Business address of main business**

Suburb or town

State **D**Postcode **P7 Did you sell any goods or services using the internet?****Q** ☐ Print **Y** for yes or **N** for no.**F**

INDIVIDUAL TAX RETURN 2009-10 INCOME YEAR *continued*

P8 Business income and expenses

Income

	Primary production	Non-primary production	Totals
Gross payments where Australian business number not quoted C	<input type="text" value="00"/>	D <input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>
Gross payments subject to foreign resident withholding A	<input type="text" value="00"/>	B <input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>
Gross payments – voluntary agreement E	<input type="text" value="00"/>	F <input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>
Gross payments – labour hire or other specified payments N	<input type="text" value="00"/>	O <input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>
Assessable government industry payments G	<input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>	H <input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>
Other business income I	<input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>	J <input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>

Total business income

Expenses

Opening stock	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	K <input type="text" value="00"/>
Purchases and other costs	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	L <input type="text" value="00"/>
Closing stock	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	M <input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>
Cost of sales (K + L - M)	<input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/> F
Foreign resident withholding expenses	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	U <input type="text" value="00"/>
Contractor, subcontractor and commission expenses	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	F <input type="text" value="00"/>
Superannuation expenses	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	G <input type="text" value="00"/>
Bad debts	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	I <input type="text" value="00"/>
Lease expenses	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	J <input type="text" value="00"/>
Rent expenses	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	K <input type="text" value="00"/>
Interest expenses within Australia	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	Q <input type="text" value="00"/>
Interest expenses overseas	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	R <input type="text" value="00"/>
Depreciation expenses	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	M <input type="text" value="00"/>
Motor vehicle expenses	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	N <input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>
Repairs and maintenance	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	O <input type="text" value="00"/>
All other expenses	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	P <input type="text" value="00"/>

Total expenses

Add up the boxes for each column.

S <input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>	T <input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>
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Reconciliation items

Deduction for environmental protection expenses	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	V <input type="text" value="00"/>
Section 40-880 deduction	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	A <input type="text" value="00"/>
Business deduction for project pool	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	L <input type="text" value="00"/>
Small business and general business tax break	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	F <input type="text" value="00"/>
Landcare operations and business deduction for decline in value of water facility	<input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>	W <input type="text" value="00"/>
Income reconciliation adjustments	<input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>	X <input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>
Expense reconciliation adjustments	<input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>	H <input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>

Net income or loss from business this year

B <input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>	C <input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>
--	--	---

Deferred non-commercial business losses from a prior year

D <input type="text" value="00"/>	E <input type="text" value="00"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/>
--	--	---------------------------------

Net income or loss from business

Y <input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>	Z <input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="00"/> TYPE <input type="text"/>
--	--	---

Transfer the amounts at **Y** and **Z** to item 15 on page 7.

P9 Business loss activity details

Show details of up to three business activities in which you made a net loss this year. List them in order of size of loss – greatest first. If you print loss code **8** at **G**, **M** or **S** you must also complete item **16** on page 7.

Activity 1 Description of activity **D** **F**

Industry code **E** Partnership (P) or sole trader (S) **F** ☐

Type of loss **G** ☐ Reference for code 5 **C** **Y** / **A** Number

Deferred non-commercial business loss from a prior year **H** **.00** Net loss **I** **.00** **F**

Activity 2 Description of activity **J** **F**

Industry code **K** Partnership (P) or sole trader (S) **L** ☐

Type of loss **M** ☐ Reference for code 5 **C** **Y** / **A** Number

Deferred non-commercial business loss from a prior year **N** **.00** Net loss **O** **.00** **F**

Activity 3 Description of activity **P** **F**

Industry code **Q** Partnership (P) or sole trader (S) **R** ☐

Type of loss **S** ☐ Reference for code 5 **C** **Y** / **A** Number

Deferred non-commercial business loss from a prior year **T** **.00** Net loss **U** **.00** **F**

P10 Small business entity depreciating assets

For completion by small business entities only. Small business entities using this concession are not required to complete a *Capital allowances schedule 2010*.

Deduction for low-cost assets (less than \$1,000) **A** **.00**

Deduction for general pool assets (less than 25 years) **B** **.00**

Deduction for long-life pool assets (25 years or more) **C** **.00**

Other business and professional items

P11 Trade debtors **E** **.00**

P12 Trade creditors **F** **.00**

P13 Total salary and wage expenses **G** **.00** ☐ TYPE

P14 Payments to associated persons **H** **.00**

P15 Intangible depreciating assets first deducted **I** **.00**

P16 Other depreciating assets first deducted **J** **.00**

P17 Termination value of intangible depreciating assets **D** **.00**

P18 Termination value of other depreciating assets **K** **.00**

P19 Trading stock election **P** ☐

Print **Y** for yes or leave blank.

Hours taken to prepare and complete the Business and professional items section

S **F**

Individual tax return 2010

Family Assistance Office consent

Complete this section only if you consent to use part or all of your 2010 tax refund to repay your spouse's Family Assistance Office (FAO) debt.

Complete the details below only if:

- you were the spouse of a family tax benefit (FTB) claimant, or the spouse of a child care benefit claimant on 30 June 2010 and
- your spouse has given you authority to quote their customer reference number (CRN) on your tax return – if your spouse does not know their CRN they can contact FAO and
- your spouse has a debt due to the FAO or expects to have a FAO debt for 2010 and
- you expect to receive a tax refund for 2010 and
- you consent to use part or all of your tax refund to repay your spouse's FAO debt.

Spouse's CRN **Z**

Important: You also need to provide your spouse's name, date of birth and their sex on page 6.

I consent to the Tax Office using part or all of my 2010 tax refund to repay any FAO debt of my spouse, whose details I have provided on page 6. I have obtained my spouse's permission to quote their CRN.

Your
signature

Date

Day	Month	Year
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Taxpayer's declaration

Read and sign the declaration after completing your tax return, including the Supplementary section, Business and professional items section and other schedules if applicable.

I declare that:

- the information provided to my registered tax agent for the preparation of this tax return is true and correct, and
- I authorise my registered tax agent to lodge this tax return.

Taxpayer's
signature

Date

Day	Month	Year
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Important: The tax law imposes heavy penalties for giving false or misleading information.

The Tax Office will issue your assessment based on your tax return. However, the Tax Office has some time to review your tax return, and issue an amended assessment if a review shows inaccuracies that change the assessment. The standard review period is two years but for some taxpayers it is four years.

Privacy:

The Tax Office is authorised by the *Taxation Administration Act 1953* to request you to quote your tax file number (TFN). It is not an offence not to quote your TFN. However, your assessment may be delayed if you do not quote your TFN. The Tax Office is also authorised by the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936*, the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* and the *A New Tax System (Family Assistance) (Administration) Act 1999* to ask for the other information on this tax return. We need this information to help us to administer the taxation laws. We may give this information to other government agencies as authorised in taxation law – for example, benefit payment agencies such as Centrelink, the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, and the Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs; law enforcement agencies such as state and federal police; and other agencies such as the Child Support Agency, the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the Reserve Bank of Australia. The Commissioner of Taxation, as Registrar of the Australian Business Register, may use the ABN and business details which you provide on this tax return to maintain the integrity of the register.

Tax agent's declaration

I,

declare that this tax return has been prepared in accordance with information supplied by the taxpayer, that the taxpayer has given me a declaration stating that the information provided to me is true and correct and that the taxpayer has authorised me to lodge the tax return.

Agent's signature

Date

Day	Month	Year
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Client's reference

Contact name

Agent's telephone number

Area code

Telephone number

Agent's reference number

1 Ultimate holding company name and ABN or country code

[illegible]

ABN OR Country code

Immediate holding company name and ABN

[illegible]

ABN

2 Description of main business activity

[illegible]

Industry code **B** Percentage of foreign shareholding **A** %

3 Status of company – print ☐ in all applicable boxes.

	Cooperative D1	Limited partnership D6	Public D10	
Resident C1	Non-profit D3	Corporate unit trust D7	FHSA Trust D11	Multiple business E1
Non-resident C2	Strata title D4	Public trading trust D8	Consolidated head company Z1	Ceased business E2
Non-resident permanent estab. C3	Pooled development fund D5	Private D9	Consolidated subsidiary member Z2	Commenced business E3

4 Interposed entity election status

If the company has an existing election, write the earliest income year specified.

If the company is making one or more elections this year, write the earliest income year being specified and complete an *Interposed entity election or revocation 2010* for each election.

L

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If revoking an interposed entity election, print **R** and complete and attach the *Interposed entity election or revocation 2010*.

7

5 Taxation of financial arrangements (TOFA)

Did you make a gain, loss or transitional balancing adjustment from a financial arrangement subject to the TOFA rules?

M Yes ☐ No ☐

Information statement – To be completed by all companies

6 Calculation of total profit or loss

Income

Gross payments subject to foreign resident withholding	B	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Gross payments where ABN not quoted	A	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Other sales of goods and services	C	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Gross distribution from partnerships	D	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	/	<input type="text"/>	CODE
Gross distribution from trusts	E	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	/	<input type="text"/>	CODE
Forestry managed investment scheme income	X	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Gross interest	F	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Gross rent and other leasing and hiring income	G	\$	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Total dividends	H	\$	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

Taxation statistics 2009–10 // Appendixes // Annual tax return forms

Page 3

7 Reconciliation to taxable income or loss

T Total profit or loss amount shown at **T** item 6 **\$** , , , , **·** **/**

Did you have a CGT event during the year? **G** Yes ☐ No ☐

Answer **Yes** at **G** if the company received a distribution of a capital gain from a trust.

Did this CGT event relate to a forestry managed investment scheme interest that you held other than as an initial participant? **Z** Yes ☐ No ☐

! Do you need to complete a *Capital gains tax (CGT) schedule 2010*?

Add: Net capital gain **A** **\$** , , , , **·**

Non-deductible exempt income expenditure **U** **\$** , , , , **·**

Franking credits **J** **\$** , , , , **·**

Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company **C** **\$** , , , , **·**

TOFA income from financial arrangements not included in item 6 **E** **\$** , , , , **·**

Other assessable income **B** **\$** , , , , **·**

Non-deductible expenses **W** **\$** , , , , **·**

Accounting expenditure in item 6 subject to R&D tax concession **D** **\$** , , , , **·**

Subtotal **\$** , , , , **·** **F**

Less: Section 46FA deductions for flow-on dividends **C** **\$** , , , , **·**

Deduction for decline in value of depreciating assets **F** **\$** , , , , **·**

Small business and general business tax break **G** **\$** , , , , **·**

Forestry managed investment scheme deduction **U** **\$** , , , , **·**

Immediate deduction for capital expenditure **E** **\$** , , , , **·**

Deduction for project pool **H** **\$** , , , , **·**

Capital works deductions **I** **\$** , , , , **·**

Section 40-880 deduction **Z** **\$** , , , , **·**

Australian owned R&D tax concession – not including label **M** **L** **\$** , , , , **·** **/**

Foreign owned R&D tax concession – not including label **K** **J** **\$** , , , , **·**

Australian owned R&D – extra incremental 50% deduction **M** **\$** , , , , **·** **/** **CODE**

Foreign owned R&D – extra incremental 75% deduction **K** **\$** , , , , **·** **/** **CODE**

Landcare operations and deduction for decline in value of water facility **N** **\$** , , , , **·**

Deduction for environmental protection expenses **O** **\$** , , , , **·**

Offshore banking unit adjustment **P** **\$** , , , , **·**

Exempt income **V** **\$** , , , , **·**

Other income not included in assessable income **Q** **\$** , , , , **·**

Do you need to complete a *Research and development tax concession schedule 2010*?

Less: – continuedTOFA deductions from financial arrangements
not included in item 6 **W** \$, , , . ☐Do you need to
complete a *Losses
schedule 2010*?Other deductible expenses **X** \$, , , . ☐Tax losses deducted **R** \$, , , . ☐Tax losses transferred in (from or to a foreign bank
branch or a PE of a foreign financial entity) **S** \$, , , . ☐**Subtraction items subtotal** ☐ \$, , , . ☐ / **Add:**R&D tax offset, if chosen **Y** \$, , , . ☐**Taxable income or loss** **T** \$, , , . ☐ / **F****8 Financial and other information**Functional currency translation rate **N** . Functional currency chosen **O** Opening stock **A** \$, , , . ☐Purchases and other costs **S** \$, , , . ☐Closing stock **B** \$, , , . ☐ / CODETrading stock election ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐Trade debtors **C** \$, , , . ☐All current assets **D** \$, , , . ☐Total assets **E** \$, , , . ☐Trade creditors **F** \$, , , . ☐All current liabilities **G** \$, , , . ☐Total liabilities **H** \$, , , . ☐Total debt **J** \$, , , . ☐Commercial debt forgiveness **K** \$, , , . ☐Shareholders' funds **R** \$, , , . ☐ / **F**Franked dividends paid **J** \$, , , . ☐Unfranked dividends paid **K** \$, , , . ☐Franking account balance **M** \$, , , . ☐Balance of conduit foreign income **F** \$, , , . ☐ / Conduit foreign income distributed
during income year **G** \$, , , . ☐Excess franking offsets **H** \$, , , . ☐Balance of unfranked non-portfolio
dividend account at year end **L** \$, , , . ☐ / CODELoans to shareholders and their associates **N** \$, , , . ☐ / CODEIntangible depreciating assets first deducted **Z** \$, , , . ☐

8 Financial and other information – continuedOther depreciating assets first deducted **A** \$, , , .XXTermination value of intangible depreciating assets **P** \$, , , .XXTermination value of other depreciating assets **E** \$, , , .XXTotal salary and wage expenses **D** \$, , , .XX / CODEPayments to associated persons **Q** \$, , , .XXDo you need to complete a
Losses schedule 2010?Net foreign income **R** \$, , , .XX / Tax spared foreign income tax offset **S** \$, , , .XX**Attributed
foreign income**Do you need to complete a
Losses schedule 2010?Listed country **B** \$, , , .XXSection 404 country **C** \$, , , .XXUnlisted country **U** \$, , , .XXTransferor trust **V** \$, , , .XXForeign investment
fund income **W** \$, , , .XXForeign life policy **X** \$, , , .XXSection 128F/128FA exempt interest paid **O** \$, , , .XXInterest to financial institution exempt
from withholding under a DTA **I** \$, , , .XXDTA country **Y** **F**TOFA transitional balancing adjustment **R** \$, , , .XX / TOFA gains from unrealised movements
in the value of financial arrangements **S** \$, , , .XX**9 Forestry managed investment schemes****Product or private ruling information****G** Code **H** Year / **I** Number **10 Small business entity depreciating assets**For completion by small business
entities only. Small business
entities using this concession are
not required to complete a *Capital
allowances schedule 2010*.Deduction for low cost
assets (less than \$1,000) **A** \$, , , .XXDeduction for general pool
assets (less than 25 years) **B** \$, , , .XXDeduction for long-life pool
assets (25 years or more) **C** \$, , , .XX**11 Entrepreneurs tax offset**Small business entity aggregated turnover **D** \$, , , .XXNet small business entity income **E** \$, , , .XX / CODEEntrepreneurs tax offset **F** \$, , , .XX**12 National rental affordability scheme**National rental affordability
scheme tax offset entitlement **J** \$, , , .XX**13 Losses information**Complete and attach a *Consolidated groups losses
schedule 2010* or a *Losses schedule 2010*, as applicable,
if the sum of **U** and **V** is greater than \$100,000. Refer to
the applicable schedule instructions for full details of who
must complete the schedule.Tax losses carried
forward to later
income years **U** \$, , , .XXNet capital losses
carried forward to
later income years **V** \$, , , .XX

27 Transactions with specified countries

Did you directly or indirectly send to, or receive from, one of the countries specified in the instructions, any funds or property OR

I Do you have the ability or expectation to control, whether directly or indirectly, the disposition of any funds, property, assets or investments located in, or located elsewhere but controlled or managed from one of those countries?

I Yes ☐ No ☐ **F**

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Calculation statement

<p>D Foreign income tax offset \$ <input type="text"/></p> <p>E Franking deficit tax offset \$ <input type="text"/></p> <p>T PAYG instalments raised \$ <input type="text"/></p> <p>V Credit for interest on early payments – amount of interest \$ <input type="text"/></p> <p>I Credit for tax withheld – foreign resident withholding \$ <input type="text"/></p> <p>W Credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted \$ <input type="text"/></p> <p>Y Tax withheld from interest/investments \$ <input type="text"/></p> <p>U R&D tax offset \$ <input type="text"/></p> <p>Z Other refundable credits \$ <input type="text"/></p>	<p>A Taxable or net income \$ <input type="text"/></p> <p>B Gross tax \$ <input type="text"/></p> <p>C Less: Rebates/tax offsets \$ <input type="text"/></p> <p>D Tax assessed \$ <input type="text"/></p> <p>E Less: Total of D and E \$ <input type="text"/></p> <p>F Tax payable \$ <input type="text"/></p> <p>G Add: Section 102AAM interest \$ <input type="text"/></p> <p>H Less: Total of T, V, I, W, Y, U and Z \$ <input type="text"/></p> <p>S Total amount of tax payable (+) or refundable (–) \$ <input type="text"/></p>
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Declarations**Tax agent's declaration:**

I, declare that this tax return has been prepared in accordance with information provided by the taxpayer, that the taxpayer has given me a declaration stating that the information provided to me is true and correct and that the taxpayer has authorised me to lodge this tax return.

Agent's signature

Contact name

Agent's phone number (include area code)

Agent's reference number

Client's reference

Date / /

The Commissioner of Taxation, as Registrar of the Australian Business Register, may use the ABN and business details which you provide on this tax return to maintain the integrity of the register. For further information, refer to the instruction guide.

DECLARATION:

I declare that the information on this tax return is true and correct.

Public officer's signature

Title

Public officer's name

Daytime contact number (include area code)

Hours taken to prepare and complete this tax return **J**

IN-CONFIDENCE – when completed

COMPANY TAX RETURN 2010



Australian Government
Australian Taxation Office

Fund income tax return

2010

Who should complete this tax return?

All superannuation funds, other than self-managed superannuation funds (SMSFs), must complete this tax return. SMSFs must complete the *Self-managed superannuation fund annual return 2010* (NAT 71226).

! The *Fund income tax instructions 2010* (NAT 71605) (the instructions) can assist you to complete this tax return.

TO COMPLETE THIS TAX RETURN

■ Print clearly, using a BLACK pen only.

■ Use BLOCK LETTERS and print one character per box.

S M I T H S T

■ Print ☒ in ALL applicable boxes.



Specify period if part year or approved substitute period.

Day / Month / Year to Day / Month / Year

Section A: Fund information

1 Tax file number (TFN)

➔ To assist processing, write the fund's TFN at the top of page 3.

! The Tax Office is authorised by law to request your TFN. You are not obliged to quote your TFN but not quoting it could increase the chance of delay or error in processing your tax return.

2 Name of superannuation fund or trust

3 Australian business number (ABN) (if applicable)

4 Current postal address

Suburb/town State/territory Postcode

5 Tax return status

Is this an amendment to the fund's 2010 tax return? No ☐ Yes ☐

6 Trustee details

Non-individual trustee's name (if applicable)

ABN of non-individual trustee

8 Status of fund or trust

Type of fund or trust – Print ☒ in one box only.

Small APRA fund **A** ☐ Retail fund **B** ☐ Industry fund **C** ☐ Corporate fund **D** ☐ Eligible rollover fund **E** ☐

Approved deposit fund **F** ☐ Pooled superannuation trust **G** ☐ Public sector fund **H** ☐ Non-regulated fund **I** ☐

Australian superannuation fund **J** No ☐ Yes ☐ Fund benefit structure **K** Code Number of members **L**

Date of establishment **M** / /

9 Was the fund wound up during the income year?

No ☐ Yes ☐ If yes, provide the date on which the fund was wound up / /

Section B: **Income****10 Income**

Did you have a capital gains tax (CGT) event during the year?

G No ☐ Yes ☐If the total capital loss or total capital gain is greater than \$10,000 complete and attach a *Capital gains tax (CGT) schedule 2010*.

Did the CGT event relate to a forestry managed investment scheme interest that you held other than as an initial participant?

Z No ☐ Yes ☐You must complete and attach a *Capital gains tax (CGT) schedule 2010*.Net capital gain **A** \$, , , ☐Gross rent and other leasing and hiring income **B** \$, , , ☐Gross interest **C** \$, , , ☐Forestry managed investment scheme income **X** \$, , , ☐Gross foreign income
D1 \$, , , ☐Net foreign income **D** \$, , , ☐Loss
☐

Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company

E \$, , , ☐

Transfers from foreign funds

F \$, , , ☐Number

Gross payments where ABN not quoted

H \$, , , ☐

Gross distribution from partnerships

I \$, , , ☐Loss
☐

*Unfranked dividend amount

J \$, , , ☐

*Franked dividend amount

K \$, , , ☐

*Dividend franking credit

L \$, , , ☐

*Trust distributions unfranked amount

N \$, , , ☐

*Trust distributions franked amount

O \$, , , ☐

*Trust distributions franking credit

P \$, , , ☐

*Trust distributions other amounts

Q \$, , , ☐**Calculation of assessable contributions**

Assessable employer contributions

R1 \$, , , ☐

plus Assessable personal contributions

R2 \$, , , ☐

plus *No-TFN quoted contributions

R3 \$, , , ☐

less Contributions excluded by trustee

R4 \$, , , ☐

less Pre 1 July 1988 funding credits

R5 \$, , , ☐

less Transfer of liability to life insurance company or PST

R6 \$, , , ☐**Assessable contributions****R** \$, , , ☐
(R1 plus R2 plus R3 less R4 less R5 less R6)Other income **S** \$, , , ☐Code

*Assessable income due to changed tax status of fund

T \$, , , ☐

Net non-arm's length income (subject to 45% tax rate)

U \$, , , ☐**TOTAL ASSESSABLE INCOME V** \$, , , ☐Loss
☐

*If an amount is entered at this label, check the instructions to ensure the correct tax treatment has been applied.





Fund's tax file number (TFN)

Section C: Deductions

11 Deductions

Exempt current pension income **K** \$, , , .XX

Interest expenses within Australia **A** \$, , .XX

Interest expenses overseas **B** \$, , .XX

Salary and wages **C** \$, , .XX

Capital works deductions **D** \$, , .XX

Deduction for decline in value of depreciating assets **E** \$, , .XX

Small business and general business tax break **P** \$, , .XX

Death or disability premiums **F** \$, , .XX

Death benefit increase **G** \$, , .XX

Investment expenses **I** \$, , .XX

Management and administration expenses **J** \$, , .XX

Forestry managed investment scheme deduction **U** \$, , .XX

Other deductions **L** \$, , .XX

Tax losses deducted **M** \$, , .XX

TOTAL DEDUCTIONS N \$, , , .XX

TAXABLE INCOME OR LOSS **O** \$, , , .XX Loss
(TOTAL ASSESSABLE INCOME *less* TOTAL DEDUCTIONS)



**Section D: Income tax calculation statement****12 Income tax calculation statement** Taxable income **A** \$, , , .

C1 \$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <small>Credit: foreign income tax offset</small> C2 \$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <small>plus Credit: rebates and tax offsets</small>	Gross tax B \$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> Rebates and offsets C \$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <small>(C1 plus C2)</small>
F1 \$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <small>Credit: interest on early payments</small> F2 \$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <small>plus Credit: foreign resident withholding</small> F3 \$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <small>plus Credit: ABN/TFN not quoted (non-individual)</small> F4 \$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <small>plus Credit: refundable franking credits</small> F5 \$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <small>plus Credit: no-TFN tax offset</small> F6 \$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <small>plus Credit: interest on no-TFN tax offset</small> F7 \$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <small>plus Credit: refundable National rental affordability scheme tax offset</small>	SUBTOTAL D \$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <small>(B less C)</small> <small>(Cannot be less than zero)</small> Section 102AAM interest charge E \$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> Eligible credits F \$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <small>(F1 plus F2 plus F3 plus F4 plus F5 plus F6 plus F7)</small> PAYG instalments raised G \$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/>
TOTAL AMOUNT DUE OR REFUNDABLE I \$ <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> , <input type="text"/> . <input type="text"/> <small>(D plus E less F less G)</small>	

Section E: Losses**13 Losses**

❗ If total loss is greater than \$100,000, or there is a foreign loss, complete and attach a *Losses schedule 2010*.

Tax losses carried forward to later income years **U** \$, , , .

Net capital losses carried forward to later income years **V** \$, , , .



Section F: **Other information**

14 Foreign income and net assets

	Listed country	A	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Section 404 country	B	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Attributed foreign income	Unlisted country	C	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Foreign investment funds (FIF) and foreign life policies (FLP) income	D	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Net assets available to pay benefits	F	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

15 Transfer of liabilities to life insurance company or pooled superannuation trust

Has the fund or trust, with consent of the transferee, transferred assessable contributions under section 295-260 to a life insurance company or pooled superannuation trust?

A No ☐ Yes ☐ Show the name and ABN of each transferee, the amount of contributions transferred to each and the market value of the transferor's investment in each.

Name	
<div></div>	
<div></div>	
ABN	<div></div>
Amount	B \$ <div></div> , <div></div> , <div></div> . <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
Market value	C \$ <div></div> , <div></div> , <div></div> . <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>

Name	
<div></div>	
<div></div>	
ABN	<div></div>
Amount	D \$ <div></div> . <div></div> . <div></div> . <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>
Market value	E \$ <div></div> . <div></div> . <div></div> . <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>

Investment in any other life insurance policies or pooled superannuation trusts

Total market value of these investments F \$ [] [] [] . [] [] [] . [] [] [] . ~~X~~

16 Taxation of financial arrangements (TOFA)

Did you make a gain, loss or transitional balancing adjustment from a financial arrangement subject to the TOFA rules? **G** No ☐ Yes ☐

Total TOFA gains **H** \$,,,.

Total TOFA losses **I** \$,,,.

TOFA transitional balancing adjustment **J** \$



**Section G: Declarations**

Penalties may be imposed for false or misleading information in addition to penalties relating to any tax shortfalls.

TRUSTEE'S, DIRECTOR'S OR PUBLIC OFFICER'S DECLARATION:

I declare that the information on this tax return is true and correct. I also authorise the Tax Office to make any tax refunds to the nominated bank account (if applicable).

Authorised trustee's, director's or public officer's signature

Date / / **Preferred trustee, director or public officer's contact details:**Title: Mr ☐ Mrs ☐ Miss ☐ Ms ☐ Other

Family name

First given name

Other given names

Phone number

Email address

Hrs

Time taken to prepare and complete this tax return



The Commissioner of Taxation, as Registrar of the Australian Business Register, may use the ABN and business details which you provide on this tax return to maintain the integrity of the register. For further information, refer to the instructions.

TAX AGENT'S DECLARATION:

I declare that the tax return has been prepared in accordance with information provided by the trustees, that the trustees have given me a declaration stating that the information provided to me is true and correct, and that the trustees have authorised me to lodge the tax return.

Tax agent's signature

Date / / **Tax agent's contact details**Title: Mr ☐ Mrs ☐ Miss ☐ Ms ☐ Other

Family name

First given name

Other given names

Tax agent's practice

Tax agent's phone number

Reference number

Tax agent number

Postal address for tax returns: **Australian Taxation Office, GPO Box 9845, IN YOUR CAPITAL CITY****IN-CONFIDENCE – when completed**

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SELF-MANAGED SUPERANNUATION FUND TAX RETURN, 2009-10 INCOME YEAR

continued

Section E: Losses

13 Losses

! If total loss is greater than \$100,000, or there is a foreign loss, complete and attach a *Losses schedule 2010*.

Tax losses carried forward to later income years **U** \$, , . ☐

Net capital losses carried forward to later income years **V** \$, , . ☐

Section F: Member information

! Report current members at 30 June 2010 and former members who were paid a benefit (lump sum or income stream, but not a rollover) during the financial year. Include members for whom no contributions were received. Report deceased members in Section G.

MEMBER 1

Title: Mr ☐ Mrs ☐ Miss ☐ Ms ☐ Other

Family name

First given name Other given names

Member's TFN Date of birth / /

Contributions

! Include contributions reported to you on a *Rollover benefits statement (RBS) (NAT 70944)*.

OPENING ACCOUNT BALANCE \$, , .

Employer contributions **A** \$, , .

ABN of principal employer **A1**

Personal contributions **B** \$, , .

CGT small business retirement exemption **C** \$, , .

CGT small business 15-year exemption amount **D** \$, , .

Personal injury election **E** \$, , .

Spouse and child contributions **F** \$, , .

Other family and friend contributions **G** \$, , .

Directed termination (taxable component) payments **H** \$, , .

Assessable foreign superannuation fund amount **I** \$, , .

Non-assessable foreign superannuation fund amount **J** \$, , .

Transfer from reserve: assessable amount **K** \$, , .

Transfer from reserve: non-assessable amount **L** \$, , .

Any other contributions (including Super Co-contributions) **M** \$, , .

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS **N** \$, , .

Other transactions

! Exclude any rollover components reported at **N** from amounts reported at **P**. If **P** is negative, transfer the loss to **O**.

Allocated earnings or losses **O** \$, , .

Inward rollover amounts **P** \$, , .

Outward rollover amounts **Q** \$, , .

Benefit payments and code **R** \$, , .

CLOSING ACCOUNT BALANCE **S** \$, , .

IN-CONFIDENCE – when completed

SELF-MANAGED SUPERANNUATION FUND TAX RETURN, 2009-10 INCOME YEAR

continued



Fund's tax file number (TFN)

! Report current members at 30 June 2010 and former members who were paid a benefit (lump sum or income stream, but not a rollover) during the financial year. Include members for whom no contributions were received. Report deceased members in Section G.

MEMBER 2

Title: Mr ☐ Mrs ☐ Miss ☐ Ms ☐ Other

Family name

First given name

Other given names

Member's TFN

Date of birth / /

Contributions

! Include contributions reported to you on a Rollover benefits statement (RBS) (NAT 70944).

OPENING ACCOUNT BALANCE \$

Employer contributions **A** \$

ABN of principal employer **A1**

Personal contributions **B** \$

CGT small business retirement exemption **C** \$

CGT small business 15-year exemption amount **D** \$

Personal injury election **E** \$

Spouse and child contributions **F** \$

Other family and friend contributions **G** \$

Directed termination (taxable component) payments **H** \$

Assessable foreign superannuation fund amount **I** \$

Non-assessable foreign superannuation fund amount **J** \$

Transfer from reserve: assessable amount **K** \$

Transfer from reserve: non-assessable amount **L** \$

Any other contributions (including Super Co-contributions) **M** \$

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS N \$

Other transactions

! Exclude any rollover components reported at **N** from amounts reported at **P**. If **P** is negative, transfer the loss to **O**.

Allocated earnings or losses **O** \$

Inward rollover amounts **P** \$

Outward rollover amounts **Q** \$

Benefit payments and code **R** \$

CLOSING ACCOUNT BALANCE S \$



Loss

Code

IN-CONFIDENCE – when completed

Page 5

continued

MEMBER 3

Title: Mr Mrs Miss Ms Other

Family name

[illegible]

First given name

Other given names

First given name:

Member's TFN

Date of birth / /

Contributions

! Include contributions reported to you on a *Rollover benefits statement (RBS)* (NAT 70944).

OPENING ACCOUNT BALANCE \$. .

Employer contributions **A** \$..

ABN of principal employer **A1**

Personal contributions **B** \$ [] . [] [] [] . [] [] [] . [] [][illegible]CGT small business 15-year exemption amount **D** \$Personal injury election **E** \$ -.

Spouse and child contributions **F** \$ [] . [] [] [] . [] [] [] . [] []

Other family and friend contributions **G** \$ [] - [] [] [] [] [] [] [] . [] []

Directed termination (taxable component) payments **H** \$

Assessable foreign superannuation fund amount | \$

Non-assessable foreign superannuation fund amount J \$

Transfer from reserve: assessable amount K \$ [] . [] [] [] [] [] [] . [] []

Transfer from reserve: non-assessable amount L \$

Any other contributions (including Super Co-contributions) M \$

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS **N** \$...

Other transactions

! Exclude any rollover components reported at **N** from amounts reported at **P**. If **P** is negative, transfer the loss to **O**.

Allocated earnings or losses **O** \$ [] [] . [] [] . [] [] . [] [][illegible]

Outward rollover amounts **Q** \$. . .

Benefit payments and code R \$ [] [] - [] [] - [] [] . [] []

CLOSING ACCOUNT BALANCE \$ \$ [] [] . [] [] [] [] . [] []

MEMBER 4

Family name

First given name

Other given names

Member's TFN

Date of birth / /

OPENING ACCOUNT BALANCE \$

[illegible][illegible]

Personal contributions B \$ [] . [] [] [] [] [] [] [] . [] []

CGT small business retirement exemption C \$ [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] . [] []

CGT small business 15-year exemption amount **D** \$

Personal injury election E \$ [] - [] [] [] [] [] [] . [] []

[illegible]

Other family and friend contributions **G** \$ [] - [] [] [] [] [] [] [] . [] []

Directed termination (taxable component) payments **H** \$

Assessable foreign superannuation fund amount | \$

Non-assessable foreign superannuation fund amount J \$

Transfer from reserve: assessable amount K \$ [] . [] [] [] [] [] [] [] . [] []

Transfer from reserve: non-assessable amount L \$

Any other contributions (including Super Co-contributions) M \$

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS N \$ [] . [] [] [] . [] [] [] . [] []

! Exclude any rollover components reported at **N** from amounts reported at **P**. If **P** is negative, transfer the loss to **O**.

Allocated earnings or losses O \$ [] [] . [] [] . [] [] . [] []

Inward rollover amounts P \$ [] [] - [] [] [] [] . [] []

Outward rollover amounts **Q** \$. .

Benefit payments and code R \$ [] [] - [] [] [] [] [] [] . [] []

CLOSING ACCOUNT BALANCE \$ \$ [] [] . [] [] [] [] . [] []

IN-CONFIDENCE – when completed

Page 7

! Use this section for:

- deceased members
- any other members who cannot be included at pages 4 to 7.

[illegible]

! Include contributions reported to you on a *Rollover benefits statement (RBS)* (NAT 70944).

OPENING ACCOUNT BALANCE	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
Employer contributions	A	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
ABN of principal employer	A1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Personal contributions	B	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
SGT small business retirement exemption	C	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
Small business 15-year exemption amount	D	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
Personal injury election	E	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
Spouse and child contributions	F	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
Other family and friend contributions	G	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
Termination (taxable component) payments	H	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
Transferable foreign superannuation fund amount	I	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
Transferable foreign superannuation fund amount	J	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
Transfer from reserve: assessable amount	K	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
Transfer from reserve: non-assessable amount	L	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>
Contributions (including Super Co-contributions)	M	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>

! Exclude any rollover components reported at **N** from amounts reported at **P**. If **P** is negative, transfer the loss to **O**.

Allocated earnings or losses	O	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Inward rollover amounts	P	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Outward rollover amounts	Q	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Benefit payments and code	R	\$	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

CLOSING ACCOUNT BALANCE S \$, . .

MEMBER 6

Contributions

Page 9

Section H: Assets and liabilities

14 ASSETS

14a Australian managed investments



Listed trusts **A** \$, , .XX
Unlisted trusts **B** \$, , .XX
Insurance policy **C** \$, , .XX
Other managed investments **D** \$, , .XX

14b Australian direct investments

Cash and term deposits **E** \$, , .XX
Debt securities **F** \$, , .XX
Loans **G** \$, , .XX
Listed shares **H** \$, , .XX
Unlisted shares **I** \$, , .XX
Derivatives and instalment warrants **J** \$, , .XX
Non-residential real property **K** \$, , .XX
Residential real property **L** \$, , .XX
Artwork, collectibles, metal or jewels **M** \$, , .XX
Other assets **O** \$, , .XX

14c Overseas direct investments

Overseas shares **P** \$, , .XX
Overseas non-residential real property **Q** \$, , .XX
Overseas residential real property **R** \$, , .XX
Overseas managed investments **S** \$, , .XX
Other overseas assets **T** \$, , .XX

TOTAL AUSTRALIAN AND OVERSEAS ASSETS U \$, , .XX

15 LIABILITIES

Borrowings **V** \$, , .XX
Total member closing account balances
(total of all **CLOSING ACCOUNT BALANCES** from Sections F and G) **W** \$, , .XX
Reserve accounts **X** \$, , .XX
Other liabilities **Y** \$, , .XX

TOTAL LIABILITIES Z \$, , .XX

Section I: Taxation of financial arrangements

16 Taxation of financial arrangements (TOFA)

Did you make a gain, loss or transitional balancing adjustment
from a financial arrangement subject to the TOFA rules? **G** No ☐ Yes ☐

Total TOFA gains **H** \$, , .XX


Total TOFA losses **I** \$, , .XX

TOFA transitional balancing adjustment **J** \$, , .XX





Section J: Regulatory information

 The following questions indicate the operational status of the SMSF. Penalties will apply for false or misleading information. You must answer either **No** or **Yes** for all questions listed and provide dollar amounts if applicable.

In-house and related party assets

Did the SMSF loan, lease to or invest in related parties (known as in-house assets)? **A** No ☐ Yes ☐ \$, , . 


Did the SMSF hold in-house assets at any time during the year that exceeded 5% of total assets? **B** No ☐ Yes ☐

Did the SMSF hold an investment in a related party at any time during the year (excluding in-house assets)? **C** No ☐ Yes ☐ \$, , . 

Did the SMSF acquire any assets (other than exempt assets) from related parties? **D** No ☐ Yes ☐ \$, , . 

Other regulatory questions

Did the SMSF lend money or provide financial assistance to a member or relative of a member of the fund? **E** No ☐ Yes ☐

Did the SMSF receive *in specie* contributions during the year? **F** No ☐ Yes ☐ \$, , . 

Did the SMSF make and maintain all investments on an arm's length basis? **G** No ☐ Yes ☐

Did the SMSF borrow for purposes that are not permissible? **H** No ☐ Yes ☐

Did members have the personal use of the SMSF's assets before retirement? **I** No ☐ Yes ☐

Did the SMSF provide money to members without a condition of release being met? **J** No ☐ Yes ☐

Did trustees of the fund receive any remuneration for their services as a trustee? **K** No ☐ Yes ☐

Are any trustees or directors currently disqualified persons as defined by SISA? **L** No ☐ Yes ☐

Are all SMSF assets appropriately documented as owned by the fund? **M** No ☐ Yes ☐

Did the SMSF carry on a business of selling goods or services? **N** No ☐ Yes ☐

Does the auditor provide services to the SMSF as either a tax agent, accountant or financial advisor or administrator? **O** No ☐ Yes ☐

Section K: Other information

Forestry managed investment schemes

Product or private ruling information **G** **H** / **I**

Family trust election status

If the trust or fund has made, or is making, a family trust election, write the four-digit **income year specified** of the election (for example, for the 2009–10 income year, write **2010**). **A**

If revoking or varying a family trust election, print **R** for revoke or print **V** for variation, and complete and attach the *Family trust election, revocation or variation 2010*. **B**

Interposed entity election status

If the trust or fund has an existing election, write the earliest income year specified. If the trust or fund is making one or more elections this year, write the earliest income year being specified and complete an *Interposed entity election or revocation 2010* for each election. **C**

If revoking an interposed entity election, print **R**, and complete and attach the *Interposed entity election or revocation 2010*. **D**



Section L: Declarations

Penalties may be imposed for false or misleading information in addition to penalties relating to any tax shortfalls.

TRUSTEE'S OR DIRECTOR'S DECLARATION:

I declare that current trustees and directors have authorised this annual return and it is documented as such in the SMSF's records. I have received the audit report and I am aware of any matters raised. I also authorise the Tax Office to make any tax refunds to the nominated bank account (if applicable).

Authorised trustee's or director's signature

Date / /

Preferred trustee or director contact details:

Title: Mr ☐ Mrs ☐ Miss ☐ Ms ☐ Other

Family name

First given name

Other given names

Phone number

Email address

Non-individual trustee name (if applicable)

ABN of non-individual trustee

Time taken to prepare and complete this annual return Hrs

The Commissioner of Taxation, as Registrar of the Australian Business Register, may use the ABN and business details which you provide on this annual return to maintain the integrity of the register. For further information, refer to the instructions.

TAX AGENT'S DECLARATION:

I declare that the *Self-managed superannuation fund annual return 2010* has been prepared in accordance with information provided by the trustees, that the trustees have given me a declaration stating that the information provided to me is true and correct, and that the trustees have authorised me to lodge this annual return.

Tax agent's signature

Date / /

Tax agent's contact details

Title: Mr ☐ Mrs ☐ Miss ☐ Ms ☐ Other

Family name

First given name

Other given names

Tax agent's practice

Tax agent's phone number

Reference number

Tax agent number

Postal address for annual returns: **Australian Taxation Office, GPO Box 9845, IN YOUR CAPITAL CITY**



Partnership TFN **Income – excluding foreign income****5 Business income and expenses**

WHOLE DOLLARS ONLY

INCOME	Primary production	Non-primary production	Totals
Gross payments where ABN not quoted C	<input type="text"/>	D <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Gross payments subject to foreign resident withholding A	<input type="text"/>	B <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Assessable government industry payments E	<input type="text"/> Code <input type="text"/>	F <input type="text"/> Code <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Other business income G	<input type="text"/> Code <input type="text"/>	H <input type="text"/> Code <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> Code <input type="text"/>
Total business income	<input type="text"/> Code <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> Code <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> Code <input type="text"/>
EXPENSES			
Foreign resident withholding expenses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	P <input type="text"/>
Contractor, sub-contractor and commission expenses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	C <input type="text"/>
Superannuation expenses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	D <input type="text"/>
Cost of sales	<input type="text"/> Code <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> Code <input type="text"/>	E <input type="text"/> Code <input type="text"/>
Bad debts	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	F <input type="text"/>
Lease expenses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	G <input type="text"/>
Rent expenses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	H <input type="text"/>
Total interest expenses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	I <input type="text"/>
Total royalty expenses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	J <input type="text"/>
Depreciation expenses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	K <input type="text"/>
Motor vehicle expenses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	L <input type="text"/> Code <input type="text"/>
Repairs and maintenance	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	M <input type="text"/>
All other expenses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	N <input type="text"/>
Total expenses – labels P to N	<input type="text"/> Code <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> Code <input type="text"/>	O <input type="text"/> Code <input type="text"/>
RECONCILIATION ITEMS			
Add: Income reconciliation adjustments	<input type="text"/> Code <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> Code <input type="text"/>	A <input type="text"/> Code <input type="text"/>
Add: Expense reconciliation adjustments	<input type="text"/> Code <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> Code <input type="text"/>	B <input type="text"/> Code <input type="text"/>
Net income or loss from business Q	<input type="text"/> Code <input type="text"/>	R <input type="text"/> Code <input type="text"/>	S <input type="text"/> Code <input type="text"/>

6 Tax withheldTax withheld where ABN not quoted **T** ,,, ☒Credit for tax withheld – foreign resident withholding **U** ,,, ☒

**Overseas transactions****29 Overseas transactions**

Was the aggregate amount of your transactions or dealings with international related parties (including the value of any property/service transferred or the balance of any loans) greater than \$1 million?

W Yes ☐ No ☐

If you answered **Yes** at label **W** complete and attach a *Schedule 25A 2010*.

Transactions with specified countries

Did you directly or indirectly send to, or receive from, one of the countries specified in the instructions, any funds or property **or**

Do you have the ability or expectation to control, whether directly or indirectly, the disposition of any funds, property, assets or investments located in, or located elsewhere but controlled or managed from one of those countries?

C Yes ☐ No ☐

There is no schedule to be completed for 'Transactions with specified countries'.

30 Personal services income

If you answered **Yes** at label **N**, complete and attach a *Personal services income schedule 2010*.

Does your income include an individual's personal services income?

N Yes ☐ No ☐

F

Taxation of financial arrangements**31 Taxation of financial arrangements (TOFA)**

Did you make a gain, loss or transitional balancing adjustment from a financial arrangement subject to the TOFA rules?

L Yes ☐ No ☐

Total TOFA gains **M** , , , . ~~XX~~

Total TOFA losses **N** , , , . ~~XX~~

TOFA transitional balancing adjustment **O** , , , . ~~XX~~ /

TOFA gains from unrealised movements in the value of financial arrangements **P** , , , . ~~XX~~

Key financial information

32 All current assets **F** , , , . ~~XX~~

33 Total assets **G** , , , . ~~XX~~

34 All current liabilities **I** , , , . ~~XX~~

35 Total liabilities **J** , , , . ~~XX~~

36 Proprietors' funds **K** , , , . ~~XX~~ /



7

65 Statement of distribution – continued

PARTNER 3

Name in full of each partner and TFN or postal address – if the partner is a trustee, including a trustee company, show the name of the trust not the name of the trustee.

INDIVIDUAL NAME

Title: Mr Mrs Miss Ms Other

Surname or family name

[illegible]

First given name

Other given names

OR

NON-INDIVIDUAL NAME (company, partnership, trust etc.)

[illegible][illegible]

Postal address

[illegible][illegible]

--	--	--	--	--	--

Suburb/town

State/territory

Postcode

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Country if outside Australia

--	--	--

--	--	--	--

Tax file number (TFN)

Share of income

	Primary production	A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	,	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	/	<input type="text"/>
	Non-primary production	B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	/	<input type="text"/>

Credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted C [][] . [][] . [][] . [][] . [X]

Franking credit **D** . . .

TFN amounts withheld E . . .

Credit for tax withheld – foreign resident withholding F [][] . [][] , [][] . [][]

Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company G

Share of net small business entity income **H** [] [] - [] [] [] [] [] [] .~~X~~

Share of National rental affordability scheme tax offset | - - .

Share of net financial investment income or loss J □ □ . □ □ □ □ . □ □ □ □ .~~X~~/□ □

Share of net rental property income or loss K [] [] . [] [] [] . [] [] [] . ~~X~~ / []

[illegible]

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**Full name of the trustee to whom notices should be sent**

If the trustee is an individual, print details here.

Title: Mr ☐ Mrs ☐ Miss ☐ Ms ☐ Other ☐

Surname or family name

First given name

Other given names

If the trustee is a company, print details here including ABN.

Name

ABN

Daytime contact
phone number

Phone number (include area code)

Family trust election statusIf the trustee has made, or is making, a family trust election, write the four-digit **income year specified** of the election (for example, for the 2009–10 income year write 2010).If revoking or varying a family trust election, print **R** for revoke or print **V** for variation and complete and attach the *Family trust election, revocation or variation 2010*.**Interposed entity election status**If the trustee has an existing election, write the earliest income year specified. If the trustee is making one or more elections this year, write the earliest income year being specified and complete an *Interposed entity election or revocation 2010* for each election.If revoking an interposed entity election, print **R** and complete and attach the *Interposed entity election or revocation 2010*.**Type of trust**Print the code representing the **type** of trust. Print **X** if also an item 1.5 charitable trust in section 50–5 of ITAA 1997. If code **D**, write the date of death. Day / Month / Year **Managed investment trusts**

If the trust is a managed investment trust, has the trustee made an election into capital account treatment?

Yes ☐ No ☐**Is any tax payable by the trustee?**Yes ☐ No ☐**Final tax return**Yes ☐ No ☐**Electronic funds transfer (EFT)**

It's faster and simpler to have your refund paid directly to your financial institution account.

Do you want your refund paid directly into your financial institution account? Refer to the instructions for more information.

Yes ☐ You must complete your account details below. No ☐ Read on.

BSB number must be six digits.

Account number

Account name – for example, JQ Citizen. Do not show the account type, such as cheque, savings, mortgage offset.

1 Description of main business activity

Industry code

A **2 Status of business** – print **X** at label **B1**, **B2** or **B3**, whichever is the first applicable option, or leave blank.Multiple business **B1** ☐Ceased business **B2** ☐Commenced business **B3** ☐Consolidation status – print **X** at label **Z2** if applicableConsolidated subsidiary member **Z2** ☐**4 Did you sell any goods or services using the internet?****Q** Yes ☐ No ☐**F**

Trust TFN **Income** excluding foreign income**5 Business income and expenses**

WHOLE DOLLARS ONLY

Income	Primary production	Non-primary production	Totals
Gross payments where ABN not quoted C	<input type="text"/>	D <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Gross payments subject to foreign resident withholding A	<input type="text"/>	B <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Assessable government industry payments E	<input type="text"/> Code <input type="text"/>	F <input type="text"/> Code <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Other business income G	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	H <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> F
Total business income	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Expenses			
Foreign resident withholding expenses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	P <input type="text"/>
Contractor, sub-contractor and commission expenses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	C <input type="text"/>
Superannuation expenses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	D <input type="text"/>
Cost of sales	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	E <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Bad debts	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	F <input type="text"/>
Lease expenses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	G <input type="text"/>
Rent expenses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	H <input type="text"/>
Total interest expenses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	I <input type="text"/>
Total royalty expenses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	J <input type="text"/>
Depreciation expenses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	K <input type="text"/>
Motor vehicle expenses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	L <input type="text"/>
Repairs and maintenance	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	M <input type="text"/>
All other expenses	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	N <input type="text"/>
Total expenses – labels P to N	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	O <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Reconciliation items			
Add: Income reconciliation adjustments	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	A <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Add: Expense reconciliation adjustments	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	B <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Net income or loss from business Q	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	R <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	S <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

6 Tax withheldTax withheld where ABN not quoted **T** Credit for tax withheld – foreign resident withholding **U** **7 Credit for interest on early payments**

– amount of interest

W **F**

8 Partnerships and trusts**Primary production**Distribution from partnerships **A** , , , .XX / Distribution from trusts **Z** , , , .XX / Deductions relating to distribution in labels **A** and **Z** **S** , , , .XXNet primary production distribution , , , .XX / **Non-primary production**Distribution from partnerships, less foreign income **B** , , , .XX / Distribution from trusts, less net capital gain and foreign income **R** , , , .XX / Deductions relating to distribution in labels **B** and **R** **T** , , , .XXNet non-primary production distribution , , , .XX / Distributions of net capital gains (including net foreign capital gains) must be included at item **21**.Distributions of foreign income must be included at item **22** or **23**.**Share of credits from income**Share of credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted **C** , , , .XXShare of franking credit from franked dividends **D** , , , .XXShare of credit for TFN amounts withheld from interest, dividends and unit trust distributions **E** , , , .XXShare of credit for tax withheld from foreign resident withholding **U** , , , .XX**9 Rent**Gross rent **F** , , , .XXInterest deductions **G** , , , .XXCapital works deductions **X** , , , .XXOther rental deductions **H** , , , .XXNet rent , , , .XX / **10 Forestry managed investment scheme income****Q** , , , .XX**11 Gross interest** – including Australian Government loan interest**J** , , , .XXTFN amounts withheld from gross interest **I** , , , .XX**12 Dividends**Unfranked amount **K** , , , .XXFranked amount **L** , , , .XXFranking credit **M** , , , .XXTFN amounts withheld from dividends **N** , , , .XX**13 Superannuation lump sums and employment termination payments**

Death benefit superannuation lump sum where the beneficiary is a non-dependant

Taxed element **V** , , , .XXUntaxed element **W** , , , .XX

Death benefit employment termination payment where the beneficiary is a dependant

Taxable component **X** , , , .XX

Death benefit employment termination payment where the beneficiary is a non-dependant

Taxable component **Y** , , , .XX

Trust TFN

**Foreign income****22 Attributed foreign income**

Did you have either a direct or indirect interest in a foreign trust, controlled foreign company or transferor trust?

S Yes ☐ No ☐

Did you have an interest in a foreign investment fund (FIF) or a foreign life assurance policy (FLP)?

T Yes ☐ No ☐

Listed country

M , , -

Section 404 country

U , , -

Unlisted country

X , , -

FIF/FLP income

Y , , -

If you answered **Yes** at label **S** or **T**, complete and attach a *Schedule 25A 2010*. Do you need to complete a *Losses schedule 2010*?

23 Other assessable foreign source income

– other than income shown at item 22

Do you need to complete a *Losses schedule 2010*?

Gross **B** , , , -

Net **V** , , , -/

Foreign income tax offset **Z** , , -

Also include at label **D** Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company that you have received indirectly through a partnership or trust distribution.

Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company

D , , -

24 Total of items 20 to 23

Add the boxes , , , -/

25 Tax losses deducted

C , , -

26 Total net income or loss

Subtract item 25 from item 24. , , , -/ **F**

27 Losses information

A *Losses schedule 2010* must also be completed and attached if the sum of labels **U** and **V** is greater than \$100,000 or if the trust has a foreign loss or if the trust is a listed widely held trust and failed the majority ownership test for a loss.

Tax losses carried forward to later income years

U , , , -

Net capital losses carried forward to later income years

V , , , -

28 Landcare and water facility tax offset

Landcare and water facility tax offset brought forward from prior years

G , , -



The following information must be filled in for all trusts carrying on a business

[illegible][illegible]

Postcode

[illegible]

--	--	--

A

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- TRUST TAX RETURN 2010

**60 Small business entity depreciating assets**

For completion by small business entities only. Small business entities using this concession are not required to complete a *Capital allowances schedule 2010*.

Deduction for low-cost assets (less than \$1,000) **A** , , ☒

Deduction for general pool assets (less than 25 years) **B** , , ☒

Deduction for long-life pool assets (25 years or more) **C** , , ☒

61 Entrepreneurs tax offset

Small business entity aggregated turnover **D** , , ☒

Net small business entity income **E** , , ☒ **F**

62 National rental affordability scheme

National rental affordability scheme tax offset entitlement **F** , , **F**

63 Medicare levy reduction or exemption

Spouse's 2009–10 taxable income – if nil write '0' **A** , , ☒

Full 1.5% levy exemption – number of days **C** / **CODE**

Number of dependent children and students **B**

Half 1.5% levy exemption – number of days **D** **F**

Medicare levy surcharge and private health insurance tax offset

If the trust is liable for the Medicare levy surcharge or entitled to the private health insurance tax offset, refer to the instructions.

Statement of distribution**65 Statement of distribution**

Is the trust making the distribution a closely held trust? **W** Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, you will need to make a trustee beneficiary (TB) statement for each trustee beneficiary, unless otherwise excluded by legislation. To make a TB statement complete the **TB statement information** section. See the instructions for more information.

Distribution details

Complete the distribution details on the following pages for **BENEFICIARY 1** to **5** if required, and for **Income to which no beneficiary is presently entitled and in which no beneficiary has an indefeasible vested interest, and the trustee's share of credit for tax deducted**, if it applies.

If there are more than five beneficiaries see the instructions for more information.

Note: It is not an offence not to quote a TFN for a beneficiary. However, TFNs help the Tax Office to correctly identify each beneficiary's tax records. The Tax Office is authorised by the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* and the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* to ask for information in this tax return. We need this information to help administer the tax laws. To make a correct TB statement you must quote the TFN of a resident trustee beneficiary of a closely held trust.

BENEFICIARY 1

[illegible][illegible]

Other given names

--	--

NON-INDIVIDUAL NAME (company, partnership, trust etc.)

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

11/11

11/11/11

[illegible]

Tax file number (TFN)

Date of birth / /

Assessment calculation code	V			
-----------------------------	----------	--	--	--

Credit for tax withheld – foreign resident withholding **L**

Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company **N**

Share of Primary production **A**

Share of income	Non-primary production	B	
-----------------	------------------------	----------	---

Credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted	C	<input type="text"/>
--	----------	----------------------

Franking credit	D	
-----------------	----------	--

TFN amounts withheld **E**

Net capital gain **F**

Attributed foreign income **G**

Other assessable foreign source income **H** .

Foreign income tax offset	
---------------------------	--

Share of National rental affordability scheme tax offset **R**

Share of net small business entity income	M	<input type="text"/>
---	---	----------------------

s98(3) assessable amount **J**

s98(4) assessable amount **K**

For each trustee beneficiary, indicate whether you will be making a TB statement:

TB statement?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
---------------	-----	--------------------------	----	--------------------------

Tax preferred amounts **P**

Untaxed part of share of net income	Q	
-------------------------------------	---	--

To make a correct TB statement you must also quote the TFN for a resident trustee beneficiary in the Beneficiary name and address section above.

BENEFICIARY 3

Title: Mr Mrs Miss Ms Other

Can name of family name

Other given names

[illegible]

NON-INDIVIDUAL NAME (company, partnership, trust etc.)

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Product # _____ Product # _____ Product # _____

[illegible]

(Australia only)

(Australia only)

[illegible]

Tax file number (TFN)

Date of birth / /

Credit for tax withheld – foreign resident withholding **L**

Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company **N** 

Primary production	A	
--------------------	----------	--

Share of income		
-----------------	--	--

Non-primary production **B** ☐

Credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted	C	
--	----------	---

Franking credit	D	
-----------------	----------	--

TFN amounts withheld **E**

Net capital gain	F	
------------------	----------	--

Attributed foreign income	G	
---------------------------	----------	--

Other assessable foreign source income **H**

Foreign income tax offset	
---------------------------	--

Share of National rental affordability scheme tax offset	R	
--	----------	--

Share of net small business entity income	M	
---	---	--

s98(3) assessable amount **J**

s98(4) assessable amount	K	
-----------------------------	----------	--

For each trustee beneficiary, indicate whether you will be making a TB statement:

TB statement?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>
---------------	-----	--------------------------	----	--------------------------

Tax preferred amounts **P**

Untaxed part of share of net income	Q	
-------------------------------------	---	--

To make a correct TB statement you must also quote the TFN for a resident trustee beneficiary in the Beneficiary name and address section above.

**65 Statement of distribution (continued)**

Income to which no beneficiary is presently entitled and in which no beneficiary has an indefeasible vested interest, and the trustee's share of credit for tax deducted.

Assessment calculation code	V	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Credit for tax withheld – foreign resident withholding	L	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Australian franking credits from a New Zealand company	N	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Share of income	Primary production	A	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> LOSS
	Non-primary production	B	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> LOSS
Credit for tax withheld where ABN not quoted	C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Franking credit	D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
TFN amounts withheld	E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Net capital gain	F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Attributed foreign income	G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Other assessable foreign source income	H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> LOSS
Foreign income tax offset	I	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	
Share of National rental affordability scheme tax offset	R	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

Entrepreneurs tax offset information

Share of net small business entity income **M** ☒

F

Items 66 and 67 must be answered for all trusts – if you answer yes to any of these questions, answer **Yes** to the 'other attachments' question on page 1 of this tax return.

66 Beneficiary under legal disability who is presently entitled to income from another trust

Was any beneficiary in this trust, who was under a legal disability on 30 June 2010, also presently entitled to a share of the income of another trust?

Yes ☐ No ☐

F

If yes, or the answer is not known, furnish the information requested in the instructions.

67 Non-resident trust

Is the trust a non-resident trust? Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes, state the amount of income derived outside Australia to which no beneficiary is presently entitled. Print **NIL** if applicable.

\$, , , ☒ **F**



Page 1

- If the employer name and/or postal address has changed, print it exactly as shown on the last FBT return lodged.
- ❗ A change of name must be supported by a certified copy of the documentary evidence.

Title: Mr Mrs Miss Ms Other

Family name

First given name	Other given name/s
<div></div>	<div></div>

NON-INDIVIDUAL (company, partnership, trust etc)

[illegible]

Suburb/town/locality																		State/territory			Postcode		
Country if outside Australia																		(Australia only)			(Australia only)		

▶ If your business/trading name and/or address has changed since last year, or this is your first FBT return, print the details here.

[illegible]

Suburb/town/locality																State/territory			Postcode		
Country if outside Australia																(Australia only)			(Australia only)		

➤ If your organisation is a trust or partnership, and your details have changed, show the name of the trustee or the senior partner of your organisation as shown on the last FBT return lodged.

Title: Mr Mrs Miss Ms Other

Family name

First given name	Other given name/s

NON-INDIVIDUAL (company, partnership, trust etc)

Name of corporate trustee/senior partner

23 Details of fringe benefits provided

Type of benefits provided (1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011)	Number	WHOLE DOLLARS ONLY			
		Gross taxable value (a)	Employee contribution (b)	Value of reductions (c)	Taxable value of benefits (a) – (b) – (c)
Cars using the statutory formula	A				
Cars using the operating cost method	B				
Loans granted	C				
Debt waiver	D				
Expense payments	E				
Housing – units of accommodation provided	F				
Employees receiving living-away-from-home allowance (show total paid including exempt components)	G				
Airline transport (airlines and travel agents only)	H				
Board	J				
Property	K				
Income tax exempt body – entertainment	L				
Other benefits (residual)	M				
Car parking	N				
Meal entertainment	P				

Declarations

☒ Penalties may be imposed for giving false or misleading information.

Privacy

We are authorised by the *Fringe Benefits Tax Assessment Act 1986* and the *Taxation Administration Act 1953* to collect the information requested on this return. We need this information to help us to administer those laws. Some of the information collected will appear on the Australian Business Register. Selected information may be made publicly available and some may be passed to other government agencies, including Commonwealth, state, territory and local government agencies authorised by law to receive it.

24 Tax agent's declaration

I declare that this return has been prepared in accordance with information provided by the taxpayer, that the taxpayer has given me a declaration stating that the information provided to me is true and correct and that the taxpayer has authorised me to lodge this return.

Name of tax agent

Tax agent registration number

Signature of tax agent*

Date

 / /

* If the tax agent is a partnership or a company, this declaration must be signed by a person authorised by that partnership or company to sign on its behalf.

25 Employer's declaration – where the employer lodges the return

I declare that the information in this return is true and correct.

Name of employer

Signature of employer*

Date

 / /

* Proprietor, partner, public officer, trustee or, for government departments and authorities, the delegated officer.

☒ This return will not be regarded as having been lodged unless the appropriate declaration has been signed by the tax agent or the employer.

Cheques/money orders should be for amounts in Australian dollars and payable to 'Deputy Commissioner of Taxation'. Cheques should be crossed 'Not Negotiable'. **Payments cannot be made by credit card, or in person at any Tax Office branch or shopfront.**

- Calculate your GST on sales (1A) and GST on purchases (1B) for the period shown on the front of this form using information from your accounts or by using the GST calculation sheet. Complete 1A & 1B
- If you have a wine equalisation tax obligation, complete 1C & 1D (if appropriate)
- If you have a luxury car tax obligation, complete 1E & 1F (if appropriate)
- If you have a fuel tax credit entitlement, complete 7C & 7D (if appropriate)
- Calculate and complete 8A & 8B
- Complete the 'Payment or refund' section

Summary

Amounts you owe the Tax Office

GST on sales **1A** \$ [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] .00

Wine equalisation tax

1C

\$

.

.

.00

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Amounts the Tax Office owes you

GST on purchases **1B** \$ [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] .00

Wine equalisation tax refundable **1D** \$, , .00

Luxury car tax refundable **1F** \$ [] [] [], [] [] [], [] [] [].00[illegible]

1B + 1D + 1F + 7D 8B \$

Payment or refund?

Is 8A more than 8B?

☐ Yes, then write the result of 8A minus 8B at 9. **This amount is payable to the Tax Office.**

☐ No, then write the result of 8B minus 8A at 9. **This amount is refundable to you** (or offset against any other tax debt you have).

Your payment or refund amount

[illegible]

! If we do not have your current financial institution account details your refund **may be delayed**.

Declaration: I declare that the information given on this form is true and correct, and that I am authorised to make this declaration. The tax invoice requirements have been met.

Signature

Date / /

Return this completed form to

HRS **MINS**

11/11/2019

Estimate the time taken to complete this form. Include the time taken to collate any information.

Activity statement instructions are available from www.ato.gov.au or can be ordered by phoning 13 28 66. The Tax Office is authorised by the tax laws to collect this information to administer those laws and may pass information to other government agencies. More information about privacy and access to your tax information is available from www.ato.gov.au



Australian Government
Australian Taxation Office

Part B Current year capital losses (CYCL) from CGT assets and CGT events – other than capital losses from collectables

[illegible]

Part D Applying capital losses against current year capital gains

	Capital gains – Indexation method										Capital gains – discount method										Other capital gains									
Current year capital losses applied	E										F										G									
Prior year net capital losses applied	I										J										K									
Capital losses transferred in applied	M										N										O									
	Add amounts at E to M above and write the total at Q below.										Add amounts at F to N above and write the total at R below.										Add amounts at G to O above and write the total at S below.									
Total capital losses applied	Q										R										S									
Current year capital losses applied											Prior year net capital losses applied										Capital losses transferred in applied									

Part E Current year capital gains (CYCG) after applying capital losses

	Capital gains – indexation method								Capital gains – discount method								Other capital gains										
Non-active assets	A								.00	B								C								.00	
Active assets	D								.00	E								F								.00	
	Add amounts at A and D above and write the total at G below.									Add amounts at B and E above and write the total at H below.									Add amounts at C and F above and write the total at I below.								
Totals – CYCG after allowing capital losses	G								.00	H								I								.00	

Part F Applying the CGT discount on capital gains

[illegible]

Part G Applying the CGT concessions for small business

[illegible]

Part H Calculating net capital gain

[illegible]

Net capital gain (**D** + **E** + **F**) **G** .00 Transfer the amount at **G** to **A** on your tax return.

Part I Unapplied net capital losses (UNCL) carried forward to later income years

[illegible]

Part J Small business 15-year exemption

[illegible]

Part K Scrip-for-scrip rollover for exchanging taxpayer

Rollover chosen? **A** ☐ **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐ Print **X** in the appropriate box.

	Original interests cost base	Replacement interests market value	Cash and other considerations
B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Part L Scrip-for-scrip rollover for acquiring entity – to be completed by companies and trusts only

Acquiring entity	E	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>											Print X in the appropriate box.	
	F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>											Number of original entities	
	G	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Taxpayer TFN of original entity
	H	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Number of options/rights etc issued
	I	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	First element of cost base of interests acquired
	J	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cost base – significant common stakeholder interests acquired
	K	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cost base – significant common stakeholder interests acquired
	L	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>											Print X in the appropriate box


Part M Did you have an employee share scheme in place at any time during the year? – to be completed by companies only

N Yes ☐ No ☐ Print X in the appropriate box.

Part N Same majority underlying ownership and pre-CGT assets – Division 149 – to be completed by companies only

O Yes ☐ No ☐ Print **X** in the appropriate box.

C

<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 150px; width: 100%; margin-bottom: 10px;"></div> <p>When completing this form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ print clearly using a black pen ■ show whole dollars only (do not show cents) ■ if reporting a zero amount, print '0' (do not use NIL) ■ leave boxes blank if not applicable (do not use N/A, NIL) ■ do not use symbols such as +, -, /, \$. 	<div style="text-align: center;">  41950110 </div> <h2 style="text-align: center; color: red; margin-top: 10px;">Business activity statement</h2> <div style="margin-top: 20px;"> <p>Office use only</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 30px;"></div> </div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Document ID</p> <p>ABN</p> <p>Form due on</p> <p>Payment due on</p> <p>GST accounting method</p> <p>Contact phone number</p> <p>Contact person who completed the form</p> </div>
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Goods and services tax (GST)

Complete Option 1 OR 2 OR 3 (indicate one choice with an X)

☐
Option 1: Calculate GST and report quarterly

Total sales **G1** \$.00

Does the amount shown at G1 include GST? (indicate with X) ☐ Yes ☐ No

Export sales **G2** \$.00

Other GST-free sales **G3** \$.00

Capital purchases **G10** \$.00

Non-capital purchases **G11** \$.00

Report GST on sales at 1A and GST on purchases at 1B in the Summary section over the page and then complete the other sections

☐
Option 2: Calculate GST quarterly and report annually

Total sales **G1** \$.00

Does the amount shown at G1 include GST? (indicate with X) ☐ Yes ☐ No

Report GST on sales at 1A and GST on purchases at 1B in the Summary section over the page and then complete the other sections

☐
Option 3: Pay GST instalment amount quarterly

G21 \$

Write this amount at 1A in the Summary section over the page (leave 1B blank)

OR if varying this amount, complete G22, G23, G24

Estimated net GST for the year **G22** \$.00

Varied amount for the quarter **G23** \$.00

Write the G23 amount at 1A in the Summary section over the page and then complete the other sections (leave 1B blank)

Reason code for variation **G24**

PAYG tax withheld

Total salary, wages and other payments **W1** \$.00

Amount withheld from payments shown at W1 **W2** \$.00

Amount withheld where no ABN is quoted **W4** \$.00

Other amounts withheld (excluding any amount shown at W2 or W4) **W3** \$.00

Total amounts withheld (W2 + W4 + W3) **W5** \$.00

Write the W5 amount at 4 in the Summary section over the page and then complete the other sections

NAT 4195-01.2010

[JS 15209]

Methods of payment



BPAY: contact your financial institution to make this payment from your cheque or savings account. Quote biller code **75556** and your EFT code (shown on the front of the payment slip) as the customer reference number.

Direct credit: you can electronically transfer funds to the Tax Office's direct credit bank account using online banking facilities. Use BSB 093 003, Account number 316 385 and your EFT code. Phone **1800 815 886** for assistance if required.

Direct debit: have your payment deducted from your financial institution account (**not** credit cards). Phone **1800 802 308** for a direct debit request form and/or details.

Mail payments: mail the payment slip together with your cheque or money order using the envelope provided. Please do not use pins or staples. Do **not** send cash. See below for cheque information.

Post office: payments can be made at any post office by cash, cheque or EFTPOS (where available and subject to daily limits). A \$3,000 limit applies to cash payments. Your payment slip must be presented with your payment.

Cheques/money orders should be for amounts in Australian dollars and payable to 'Deputy Commissioner of Taxation'. Cheques should be crossed 'Not Negotiable'. **Payments cannot be made by credit card, or in person at any Tax Office branch or shopfront.**

PAYG income tax instalment

Only complete Option 1 OR 2 (indicate one choice with X)

☐ **Option 1: Pay a PAYG instalment amount quarterly**

T7 \$

**Write the T7 amount at 5A in the Summary section
OR if varying this amount, complete T8, T9, T4**

Estimated tax for the year T8 \$.00

Varied amount for the quarter T9 \$.00

Write the T9 amount at 5A in the Summary section

Reason code for variation T4

OR

☐ **Option 2: Calculate PAYG instalment using income times rate**

PAYG instalment income T1 \$.00

T2 %

OR

New varied rate T3 %

T1 x T2 (or x T3) T11 \$.00

Write the T11 amount at 5A in the Summary section

Reason code for variation T4

Fringe benefits tax (FBT) instalment

F1 \$

**Write the F1 amount at 6A in the Summary section
OR if varying this amount, complete F2, F3, F4**

Estimated FBT for the year F2 \$.00

Varied amount for the quarter F3 \$.00

Write the F3 amount at 6A in the Summary section

Reason code for variation F4

Declaration I declare that the information given on this form is true and correct, and that I am authorised to make this declaration. The tax invoice requirements have been met.

Signature

Date / /

Activity statement instructions are available from www.ato.gov.au or can be ordered by phoning **13 28 66**. The Tax Office is authorised by the tax laws to collect this information to administer those laws and may pass information to other government agencies. More information about privacy and access to your tax information is available from www.ato.gov.au



Summary

If you are using GST Option 3 leave 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E, 1F blank

Amounts you owe the Tax Office

GST on sales or GST instalment 1A \$.00

Wine equalisation tax 1C \$.00

Luxury car tax 1E \$.00

PAYG tax withheld 4 \$.00

PAYG income tax instalment 5A \$.00

FBT instalment 6A \$.00

Deferred company/fund instalment 7 \$.00

1A + 1C + 1E + 4 + 5A + 6A + 7 8A \$.00

Amounts the Tax Office owes you

GST on purchases 1B \$.00

Wine equalisation tax refundable 1D \$.00

Luxury car tax refundable 1F \$.00

Credit from PAYG income tax instalment variation 5B \$.00

Credit from FBT instalment variation 6B \$.00

1B + 1D + 1F + 5B + 6B 8B \$.00

Payment or refund?

Is 8A more than 8B? (indicate with X)

☐ Yes, then write the result of 8A minus 8B at 9. This amount is payable to the Tax Office.

☐ No, then write the result of 8B minus 8A at 9. This amount is refundable to you (or offset against any other tax debt you have).

Your payment or refund amount

9 \$.00

❗ Do not use symbols such as +, -, /, \$

Return this completed form to

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INSTALMENT ACTIVITY STATEMENT

J

Office use only

☐ ☐


41970110

Instalment activity statement

Document ID

Form due on

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Contact phone number

Contact person who completed the form

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- leave boxes blank if not applicable (do not use N/A, NIL)
- do not use symbols such as +, -, /, \$.

PAYG income tax instalment

Complete Option 1 OR 2 (indicate one choice with an X)

☐ Option 1: Pay a PAYG instalment amount quarterly

T7 \$

Write the T7 amount at 5A in the Summary section over the page OR if varying this amount, complete T8, T9 and T4

Estimated tax for the year T8 \$

Varied amount for the quarter T9 \$

Write the T9 amount at 5A in the Summary section over the page and then complete the other sections

Reason code for variation T4

OR

☐ Option 2: Calculate PAYG instalment using income times rate

PAYG instalment income T1 \$

T2 %

OR

New varied rate T3 %

T1 x T2 (or x T3) T11 \$

Write the T11 amount at 5A in the Summary section over the page and then complete the other sections

Reason code for variation T4

PAYG tax withheld

Total salary, wages and other payments W1 \$

Amount withheld from payments shown at W1 W2 \$

Amount withheld where no ABN is quoted W4 \$

Other amounts withheld (excluding any amount shown at W2 or W4) W3 \$

Total amounts withheld (W2 + W4 + W3) W5 \$

Write the W5 amount at 4 in the Summary section over the page and then complete the other sections

NAT 4197-01.2010 [JS 15209]

Methods of payment



BPAY: contact your financial institution to make this payment from your cheque or savings account. Quote biller code **75556** and your EFT code (shown on the front of the payment slip) as the customer reference number.

Direct credit: you can electronically transfer funds to the Tax Office's direct credit bank account using online banking facilities. Use BSB 093 003, Account number 316 385 and your EFT code. Phone **1800 815 886** for assistance if required.

Direct debit: have your payment deducted from your financial institution account (**not** credit cards). Phone **1800 802 308** for a direct debit request form and/or details.

Mail payments: mail the payment slip together with your cheque or money order using the envelope provided. Please do not use pins or staples. Do **not** send cash. See below for cheque information.

Post office: payments can be made at any post office by cash, cheque or EFTPOS (where available and subject to daily limits). A \$3,000 limit applies to cash payments. Your payment slip must be presented with your payment.

Cheques/money orders should be for amounts in Australian dollars and payable to 'Deputy Commissioner of Taxation'. Cheques should be crossed 'Not Negotiable'. **Payments cannot be made by credit card, or in person at any Tax Office branch or shopfront.**

Fringe benefits tax (FBT) instalment

F1 \$

Write the F1 amount at 6A in the Summary section below
OR if varying this amount, complete F2, F3, F4

Estimated FBT for the year F2 \$

Varied amount for the quarter F3 \$

Write the F3 amount at 6A in the Summary section below

Reason code for variation F4

Summary

Amounts you owe the Tax Office

PAYG tax withheld 4 \$

PAYG income tax instalment 5A \$

FBT instalment 6A \$

Deferred company/fund instalment 7 \$

4 + 5A + 6A + 7 8A \$

Amounts the Tax Office owes you

Credit from PAYG income tax instalment variation 5B \$

Credit from FBT instalment variation 6B \$

5B + 6B 8B \$

Payment or refund?

Is 8A more than 8B?
(indicate with X)

- ☐ Yes, then write the result of 8A minus 8B at 9. This amount is payable to the Tax Office.
- ☐ No, then write the result of 8B minus 8A at 9. This amount is refundable to you (or offset against any other tax debt you have).

Your payment or refund amount

9 \$

Do not use symbols such as +, -, /, \$

Declaration I declare that the information given on this form is true and correct, and that I am authorised to make this declaration.

Signature

Date / /

Return this completed form to

HRS MINS

Estimate the time taken to complete this form. Include the time taken to collect any information.

Activity statement instructions are available from www.ato.gov.au or can be ordered by phoning 13 28 66. The Tax Office is authorised by the tax laws to collect this information to administer those laws and may pass information to other government agencies. More information about privacy and access to your tax information is available from www.ato.gov.au


Australian Government
Australian Taxation Office

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